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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,550.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P. M.				
24th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6350
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7913		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 9th Mch	CALEDONIA	7850		
T. 9th Mch	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7913		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 2nd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7850		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7913		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

Ports Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	465	748	374	561	365	598
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	579	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	553	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
O. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 10
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	....	Dec. 5
R. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909.	.... 1909.	1909 Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
O. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
O. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 26th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & Cutch
KOLA	1,595	Thur. 29th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 30th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,47 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,25 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

24th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	3,338	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, „
NERA	3,338	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL. THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNEUBURG	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,965	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
* CHINA	5,929	G. Bergnzlian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Oct, 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 89, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th Oct 08.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	27th „ „
OLYMPIA	O.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	8106	16th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6386	27th „ „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	9th Feb „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February. 1909.
MASSILIA	8091	J. Thomson	19th March. 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	O. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 293
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 505
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,100,000

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Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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K. KODAMA, *Manager*

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Albert Buildings,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. **780.**

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
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Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many **GRAND PIANOS** of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

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YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
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No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

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WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
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OPPORTUNITY does not wait on any man. The benefits you would derive from owning a Typewriter and using it now are too great to sacrifice. Many large business enterprises to-day were small when they began to use the Typewriter. The **REMINGTON** helped them and it will help you.

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TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

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BOMBAY, INDIA.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800 per mensem. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1908.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary
of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1909 :—

I. Mineral Oils.
II. Oils, Waste & Tallow.
III. Miscellaneous Stores.

2 Further information regarding the supply and Tender Form and Specification for each of the above items can be had on application to the Superintendent of Stores, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras.

3. Tenders will be received up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1908, and should be addressed in a sealed cover, to the AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed.—

"TENDER FOR MINERAL OILS."—
" Miscellaneous Stores. ... Broad Gauge Section."
" Do. do. ... Metre Gauge Section."
" Oils, Waste & Tallow. ... Do. "
" Do. do. ... Broad Gauge Section."

as the case may be.

4. Printed copies of Tender Forms can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Rayapuram, Madras, on payment of Re. 1 each.

5. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. This amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, or to the Company's Cashier at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers but retained towards the security required from successful Tenderers.

6. For the due fulfilment of the contract the successful Tenderer should deposit with the Railway Company security to the extent decided by the Superintendent of Stores, which in case of failure of contract will be liable to forfeiture to the Railway Company.

7. The contractor will be required to execute a stamped Agreement on receiving notice that his Tender has been accepted and will bear the cost of stamping the Agreement and Schedule Form.

8. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Post Box No. 55,
Madras, N. E. 20-10-1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MANUEL FRANCIS PINTO, late Engine Driver, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Rutlam, Portguese.
WILLIAM FRANCIS JARDINE, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, Castle Rock, European.
IGNATIUS LOYOLA D'ALMEIDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.
JAMNADAS KHUSHALDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JOHN EMANUEL FRANKLIN, late Carriage Examiner, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mhow, Eurasian.
EDWARD HORLEY alias BANVARD, late Bookmaker, Bombay, European.
EMILY BEDELIA HORLEY alias BANVARD, widow of Mr. Edward Horley alias Banvard, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
JOHN WASHINGTON CHARTERS COATES, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, European.
CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, late Marine Biological Surveyor, Bombay, European.
MOGUL ABDOOL HAJI ALIF, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
DRUCILLA HELEN SUSSEX, a minor late of Lucknow, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, &c.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent at his office, near Church Gate Railway station, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. on 28th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Guage Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1909, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for the delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
Do. 2 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Ajmer delivery.
Do. 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. 4 Do. for Ajmer. Parel delivery.
Do. 5 Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
Do. 6 Do. Ajmer delivery.
Do. 7 Leather goods, do.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany all or any of the 7 tenders without which no tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1-2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. McCAULIS,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE BOARD are now prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES, for a term of 999 years, on terms and conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

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WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Mechanical Engineering Department, able to assist in the conduct of Elementary Machine Drawing. Applied Mechanics and Steam Lectures and Superintend Students, at practice in the Workshop. Pay Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 100, with an allowance of Rs. 20 per month and free quarters, as Superintendent of Dormitories.

Applications should reach the office of the Undersigned not later than the 30th of November, 1908.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary,
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.
Authorized Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital...................... " 7,57,500
Reserve Fund.............................. " 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS
AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.
Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.
Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.............................. £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	66 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburns in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.



The secret of a perfect skin is NATURE'S OWN
Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

J. T. HARTLES & Co., BOAT-BUILDERS and REPAIRERS. Yachts, Barges, Launches, Shooting and Rowing Boats, built to order. Tomtit for Sale.

Address—"CORA VILLA," Dadar.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS is
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

'HIPPACEA'



TOUCHES THE SPOT!

And is a Veterinary Homocea for all purposes.

'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.

If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter, and is harmless if any animal licks it, but insects, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Flies will avoid it.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER" LONDON.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	13 12	[illegible]
Quarterly	7 8	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly.	20 0	[illegible]
Quarterly.	10 10	[illegible]
Monthly.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... [illegible]
Each succeeding line ... [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines [illegible] Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 0-8 Per line
Second do.	[illegible]
Third do.	[illegible]
Fourth do.	[illegible]
Fifth and upwards	[illegible]
Minimum charge	[illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted [illegible] time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET

	Town.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000. ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agents

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bemo 1,899 tons, Captain S. H. Stockwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Florida 2,029 tons, Captain J. C. Hurry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and Professor Grossi and Madam Grossi as passengers.

THE Venice S. N. Co's steamer Caboto 2,849 tons Captain G. B. Schiaffino arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Venice via Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

THE steamer Clan Leslie, 2,499 tons, Captain J. Goodwin, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Glasgow etc. with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels, 3,623 tons Captain H. Freriches arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg etc. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons Captain W. H. Hood sailed yesterday for Karachi.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler 1,864 tons Captain H. Michelsen sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc. with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 290 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4,081 tons, Captain J. Hamilton will sail to-day for Liverpool etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Hoseinee 993 tons, Captain G. J. Jaurdan sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora 2,123 tons, Captain F. Fry will sail to-day for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs A. E. Cummins and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Warora 2,564 tons Captain A. E. Tipper will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo and Mrs. Woodehouse, Mr. Conway and Mr. Hodgkinson and friend as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence... ..Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comdr .. ..Gadner ....R I M

In the Stream.

I M S Northbrook...Comdr Henly ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 23.

Abbotsford.........2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden...2345 Galloways ... ...E Latham & Co
Adova..........2271 Smith ....W & A G & Co
Birkhall.........2738 Jones ....C Muncherji & Sons
Brasiliana ....2438 Tunblyn.............Cary Bros Co
Bahadur ....2986 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella ......2022 House ....R A Willis
Clematis ....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra ....1917 ....Kaselvarn ....M M & Co
Calcutta...........2244 ......Young....................T M & Co
Fife........................2494 Harrison ....Bombay Co
Fultala ....2702 Allen ....M M & Co
Hild ....720 Salvesen ....F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva..........2572 Nicholas..........T Morrison & Co
Ipswick............515 Webb ....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor....4601 Gihilt ....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.......2413 Smith ....The Bombay Co
Lhasa.........950 McDiarmid...Karachi 23-10 M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 816 Butler ....M M & Co
Melbourne......2394 Stafford ....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab............2041 Olden-Col ....T M & Co
Plassy ....4412 Notley ....Transport
Singapore ...2786 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam....2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin..........................Shah S N Co
Strathdee..........2846 White ....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry.......2840 Stanhope ....W & A G & Co
Strathness ....2812 Lamont ....S Wallace & Co
Trocas...........2657 Miles ....W & A G & Co
Vauxhall ....2316 Bradbering.................Bombay Co
Wearmouth......2339 Catto ....
Persia ....4198 Haughton...London 24-10 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Clan Leslie...2499 Goodwin.........N F ...F M & Co
B Morocco...2477 Maclaren...Hull ...2-11 F Muir & Co
C&R Lichtenfels ...3623 Freriches ......Hamburg 3-11 W & A G & Co
D&E Devanha...4785 .. Hide Shanghai 11-11 P & O Co
F Warora......2565 Tipper...Rangoon...24-10 M M & Co
H Ahmadi...1640 Hughes... ..Busseh 1-11 B & P S N Co
K Mousoori...1735 Hannah...Jeddah 31-10 B & P S N Co
L Kens ....146 Shepherd Jeddah 4-11 Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer...1922 Marrison...Jeddah ...30-10 Essaji & A MJewanji
N Uhenfels......3568 Franzms ...Bremen 25-10 W & A Graham & Co
O Kaiser ...1714 Pohlenz ...Zanzibar...2-11 A Stran^es
P Goalpara.......1308 Eltou ...Busreh...26-10 M M & Co
P Canara ...3889 Wilson...Antwerp ...30-10 M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri ...329 Fakeera...K'chi ...24-10 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...553 Mahomed ...B'nagar 24-10 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547 Hoosein...M'lore ...23-10 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524 Mahomed...M'lore 26-10 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia 4081 Hamilton. L'pool.24-10 W & A G & Co
3 Walton Hall......3203 Leary ...N F K Nixon & Co
3 Rajput 3615 McLemah...Sourabaya 22-10 T M&Co
4 Lalpoora ...2124 Fry...Calcutta...24-10 M M & Co
5 Shah Nasir...2555 Ravill M'tias 24-10 E Tajbhoy
6 Kt Errant...4779 Kendall ...Hull 24-10 K N & Co
7 F Ferdinand...3843 Nitsche...Kobe...26-10 A L S N Co Ld
8 Koerber......3163 Toresti...Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
9 City of Glasgow...4112 Greenhorn ..K'chi...28-10 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Oceana 3587 Shanghai...Hyde...28-10 P & O Co
15 Caboto 2845 Schiaffino..Calcutta 27-10 F&RSNCo
16 Alavi....2344 Hill...Jeddah ...31-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Lichtenfels s	Freriches	Hamburg, Sept 1
	Clan Leslie s	Goodwin	Glasgow, Sept13
	Caboto s	Schiaffino	Venice, Sept 20
23	Marmora s	Weston	London, Oct 2
	Florida s	Hurry	Mauritius, Oct 12
	Bemo s	Stockwell	Rangoon, Oct 0

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Zoroaster s	Wickham	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Mauritius
	Kanzler s	Michelsen	Zanzibar, &c.
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Castalia, Hamilton, for Liverpool, &c.
" Lalpoora, Fry, for Calcutta, &c.
" Warora, Tipper, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Walton Hall, for Antwerp, &c.
" Bukhall, for Middlesbro.
" Caboto, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
8	Nairn	Calcutta
13	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
14	Thornbeck	Calcutta
20	Tara	Negapatam
20	Putiala	Rangoon
20	Hoywell	London
21	Thongwa	Straits
21	Clan Forbes	Coast

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 23.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—195 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 2,000 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 165 cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 1,000 tons manganese, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 165 bales cotton, K Moledina, 999 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts, rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Uhenfels s—15 bales cotton sowri, 10 bales cotton waste, Nensey Peerbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—121 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR NORRKOPING.

Morocco s—165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Birkhall s—4,850 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—625 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 144 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—100 bales cotton, Hirachand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—50 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 75 cwts shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

F F Ferdinand s—600 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

F F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	0	0	0	0
Teheran ...	23	12	20 p.m.	2	6
Suez	23	2	10 p.m.	0	29

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strenghen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Sept. 23, at Simonstown, South Africa, the wife of Capt. Lloyd Browne, Royal Garrison, Art. of a son.

BUCHANAN—Oct. 4, at Glen House, North Berwick, N. B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Buchanan, of a son.

HARCOURT—Oct. 5, at 14, Berkeley Square, the wife of the Right Hon. L. Harcourt, M. P., of a son.

INNES KER—Oct. 4, at 49, Mount Street, Lady Alastair Innes Ker, of a son.

STEVENS—Oct. 4, at Boyle, the wife of Capt. G. A. Stevens, the Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

MCCLINTOCK—Oct. 6, at 55, Oakley Street, Chelsea, the wife of Col. W. K. McClintock, late Royal Breakshire Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARBOUR—MORRISON—Sept. 30, at St. Paul's Church, Garvagh, co. Londonderry, Capt. John Humphrey Barbour, R. A. M. C., to Eileen Margaret, daughter of the Rev. W. Morrison, LL.D., T.C.D.

MAYHEW—DAVIES—Sept. 26, at St. Paul's, Penge, Arthur Innes Mayhew, Indian Educational Service, Madras, to May Catherine, daughter of the late Sir James Acworth Davies, Judge of the High Court, Madras.

SCOTT—SANDERSON—Oct. 2, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, George Arthur Scott, of Puttalam, Ceylon, second son of the late Mr. George Scott, Honourable East India Company's Service, of Blackmore Hall, Devonshire, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Edmund Scott, to Isabella Margery (May), fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Russell Sanderson, of Highgate, London.

WILLIAMS—PEEK—Oct. 1, at Pancras Church, Rousdon, Philip Francis Cunningham Williams, son of Col. R. Williams, M. P., to Margaret, daughter of the late Sir Cuthbert, Peek, Bart.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Oct. 3, at The Ryelands, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Col. William Robert Le Geyt Anderson, C.B., Indian Army, retired, sometime Accountant General, Military Dept., Government of India.

CLARKE—Oct. 2, at Leigh-on-Sea, David Ross Clarke late captain, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 6.

GRIFFITHS—Oct. 5, at Ealing, Harriet, widow of the late Major Arthur Griffiths, of 57 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.

MASEY—Sept. 28, at 11, Stratford Road, Thornton Heath, Philip James Masey, late Indian Commissariat Dept., aged 51.

PENNYCUICK—Sept. 25, at Fernie, B. C., Alick, son of the late Gen. Pennycuick, C. B., R. A., of 49, Brunswick Road, Hove.

PECHELL—Oct 1, at Marley House, Devon, Ellen Maria, widow of Admiral Mark Pechell, of 27, Great Cumberland Place.

WALDOCK—Oct. 6, at Worthing, Rev. F. D. Waldock, late of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 77.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GLEN LISTON—October 23, the wife of Captain W. Glen Liston, I. M. S., of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-4m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-51a.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th, Mahrattas, 6 p.m.

Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

Hindu Dewali: Bank holiday.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low water, 5-6m., 5-12a.

Hindu Dewali Day.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h 16-6m. p.m.;

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports. Hindu New Year's Day: Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-89m. Low water, 5-39m., 5-47a.

Tuesday, October 27.—Indian Cotton Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. New Berar Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-50 and and 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 0-16m., 0-8a.; Low water, 6-12m., 6-15a.

Wednesday, October 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-39a; Low water, 6-45m., 6-44a.

Thursday, October 29.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17th Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 1-28m., 1-14a.; Low water, 7-20m., 7-16a.

Friday, October 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 2-11m., 1-57a.; Low water, 8-2m., 7-53a.

CINEMATOGRAPH.—The Cinematograph season has commenced on the Maidan with a vengeance. There are, we believe, four or five shows of moving pictures, and of these the Excelsior has the best and most interesting supply of pictures. This house has gone in for handsome furniture and a pleasant hour's entertainment can be had there.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Umkuzi" via Tutocorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. on the 29th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. on the 30th idem.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Oceania," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 A. M. on Wednesday the 28th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 5-30 P. M. the previous day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. „Ftanz Ferdinand," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P. M. to-morrow the 25th instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 5 p.m. this evening:—

Overture ...Le Dieu et la Bayadiere ...Auber
Selection ...Les cloches de Corneville...Planquette
Selection ...Die Meister singer............Wagner
Valse ....The Enchantress ....Rawstone
Grand Selection of National Airs ....Jacobi
Marcea ......Chanson de Matin ....Elgar

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead, and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfigiani, Baudmaster:—

March ....Contedi Mirafiore.........Moroni
Overture ....Hungarian...................Auber
Intermezzo ....On the Road to Moscow..Loetz
Selection ....Belle of New York ....Kerker
Valse ....Luna ....Lingke
Two Step ....Bustlin Billy ....Kaps
Quadrille ....Travator ....Malfigiani

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the permission of Major Bunbury and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots will play at the Victoria Gardens between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day. The following is the programme of music:—

March... ... .The War.................... Gassun
Serenade ....D'Amour.....................Von Blon
Serenade (Vocal) ....My Pretty Jane .... Kappe
Selection ....The Belle of New York... Kerker
March (with Pipers ....The Earl of Mansfield ...Reilly
Sketch ....A Hunting Scene ....Bucalossi
Valse..............Wiener Fraunn ....Lehar

PIPE MUSIC.

March...........Charles Hope Vere.
March......... Bonnie Dundee.
Strathspey......Aspin Bank.
Reel ....Auld Donal Duncan.
March ....Captain Campbell.
March...........Floors Castle.
Strathspey......Highland Whiskey.
Reel...............If I get a dram I ll take it.
March.............The Bills of Glenorchy.
March.............The Pride of Caledonia.
Strathspey ......Rothiemurchus Rant.
Reel..............Lord James Murray.

FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION.—The Examination of First Class Mechanical Engineers was held in the Town Hall, Bombay, from the 14th to 21st October, 1908. The board of examiners consisted of Messrs. W. G. Nicoll, F. F. Pickard, C. T. R. Scovell, and W. Birkett. The results were declared yesterday evening. The following is the list of successful candidates:—John Andrew Colombi, Rasmus Anton Narregaard, Shanker Narayen Paradkar, Chhaganlal Luxmidas Rathod, Ardeshir Nowroji Satha, Pestonji Cawasji Kotwal, Anandrao Ganpatrao Wagle and Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash.

WEDDING AT SABARMATI.—At St. Paul's Church, Sabarmati, the marriage of Miss Norah C. Westroppe with Mr. R. Carr, Engineer of the Oil Mills, was celebrated on the 21st instant, by Rev. Father Ancilla, S.J. After the ceremony the wedding guests assembled at the Railway Institute where the remainder of the evening was spent. Mr. J. W. Hall, Manager of the Oil Mills, proposed the toast of the evening, speaking most highly of Mr. Carr and congratulating the bridal pair. Mr. Fretel then gave a toast, full of wit and humour. The father of the bride, Mr. G. J. Westroppe, Loco: Foreman, Sabarmati, is an old R. M. Railway employe, and the esteem and respect he is held, amongst the numerous friends on the Line, was testified to by the many beautiful wedding presents that were displayed on the occasion. The bridal couple left the same evening by mail, for Kandala, where they intend to enjoy their honeymoon.

ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY OFFICE.

IN the Mazagaon Police Court on Thursday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Alexander Mascarenhas, lately a clerk in the District Engineer's office, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, charged Mr. A. E. Hildreth, Head Clerk of the same office, with assault. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant and Mr. B. N. Athavle for the accused. The complainant stated that on the 31st July last the accused had an altercation with a clerk named Mr. Vaman Sadanand and that he intervened and separated the two. Shortly after when the clerk Vaman went for a record file into the Head Clerk's room the accused again grew violent and was pushing him out of the office. Complainant then interposed upon which the accused let go Vaman and assaulted the complainant. The complainant stated that he was throttled and that he received injuries on his forehead. The accused in his defence stated that he struck the complainant in self-defence. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that he was satisfied from the evidence that the assault on the complainant was altogether unjustified. The complaint was corroborated by witnesses and the Magistrate convicted the accused upon the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rupees thirty and ordered him to pay (Rs. 2-12) as costs.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Detective Superintendent Sloane charged Dhanjishaw Shapurji, a clerk in a local firm of Solicitors, with theft of a pearl valued at Rs. 40,000, and Nagindas Khusaldas, a Hindu jeweller, with receiving and retaining the same.

As the police had to make certain inquiries in the matter Mr. Sloane asked for a remand.

He said that an Arab pearl merchant of Bahrein had some time ago entrusted the pearl, which he valued at Rs. 40,000, to another Arab merchant named Abdul Latif Shaik Ahmed for the purpose of being sold. Abdul Latif came down to Bombay and deposited the pearl with Hirabhai Ghelabhai, a wealthy jeweller, to be sold. Hirabhai committed suicide and under certain circumstances his property was taken charge of by the Official Assignee. The pearl was in a safe. It was alleged that the first accused, while taking an inventory, removed he pearl from the safe and subsequently sold it to the second accused for Rs. 1,800. A criminal prosecution was instituted by the Bahrein merchant against Abdul Latif in respect of the pearl and the latter was charged with criminal breach of trust before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions. Abdul Latif was tried at the Sessions on the charge, and Mr. Justice Macleod, the presiding Judge, held that there was no case to go to the jury and he was then discharged.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1 and Mr. De Souza for accused No. 2 and applied for the release of their clients on bail, and said that there was no necessity for detaining the accused in custody when the property was found.

The Magistrate refused the application for bail and remanded the case till the 30th instant.

1, 2, 3

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36 MEADOWS STREET; 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

The depression from the Bay is now rounding the Ceylon mainland and passing out into the Arabian Sea. It has been the cause of very heavy rain on the East Coast, as far north as Nellore and nearly general light to moderate rain in the rest of South India.

Skies are completely overcast South of the latitude of Nellore and seas are rough on the South Coromandel Coast.

The Principal rainfall amounts are—Nellore, Madras, Cuddalore and Pambam, five inches; Negapatam, six; Colombo, three; Trichinopoly, two; Kodaikanal and Maymyo, one.

Outside the area affected by the depression skies are clear; humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is in excess at Lahore but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Almost all stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal elsewhere. Temperature is generally equal to the average. The air movement is very light, nearly all stations reporting calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are northerly to easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except in the western districts where both the maximum and minimum continue in excess. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the north-east and east but are north-north-easterly to south-south-easterly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are north-north-easterly to easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had a light fall. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect, Maximum temperature is equal to or above the average, but the minimum is normal. Winds are easterly.

General remarks.—The storm in the south-west of the Bay seems to have passed over Ceylon. It has intensified the deficiency of pressure at Colombo amounting to 1-7 of an inch. The centre appears to be about 100 miles to the west of Colombo. The storm may possibly move northwards.

Heavy rain has fallen in the south Madras Coast and at Colombo.

Nearly general rain is probable in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Erratum.—In the summary of the 22nd in the division the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad" for "during the day" read "at night."

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd October was 29·843 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is not available feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

MR. CHARLES ROBSON, son of the late Capt G. Robson, 5th Dragoon Guards, was married on Oct. 7 at St. Jude's, South Kensington, to Miss Mabel Harman, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Harman, K.C.B. Major Harman, D.S.O., brother of the bride, gave her away, and Mr. William J. Robson was best man.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—25TH OCTOBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat.
Hymns—2, 282, 520.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. flat.
Hymns—256, 207, 21.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sunday.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 187, 322, 220.
11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 4, 292, 200.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 246, 630, 298.

WEEK DAYS.

8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist S. S. Simon and Jude Wednesday.
8 a. m.—Daily Matins
6 p. m.—Comm. Guild Service Friday.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. T. G. Philip.
Hymns—44, 545, 232.
Psalm—1 St. Peter.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 552, 323, 558.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address. Hymns 4, 35.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—208, 207, 266, 257, 26.
Preacher Rev. P. Eykyn.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
Psalm.—43.
Hymn.—25
Hymn.—44
Hymn.—249

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for—Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
[Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th October.

1 The following extract from the Gazette of India dated 9th October 1908 is published:—
No 841 Lieut Heugh Southwell Symons resigns his commission, dated 5th September 1908.
2 Programme of parades for the week ending Saturday the 31st inst.
Monday 26th inst—Nil.
Tuesday 27th inst—There will be Sword and Carbine Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall at 6 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
Wednesday 28th inst.—Nil.
Thursday 29th inst—Nil.
Friday 30th inst—Nil.
Saturday 31st inst.—Nil.
3 Lance-Corporal A Tosh having resigned is struck of the Corps with effect from the 22nd instant
4 Sergt Major J W Coy having returned from leave resumes duty on the 23rd instant.

H. E. E. PROCTER Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th October.

484 E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at 7 p.m. on Wednesday the 28th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th October.

501.—Detail for the week ending 31st instant.
Monday 26th inst—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
3 "D" Coy. will parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
4 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.
Tuesday 27th inst—"I" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
3 "C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.
Dress—Mufti, without Arms.
Wednesday 28th inst—"G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.
2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
4 "F" Coy will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Thursday, 29th inst—"L" Coy. parade ground at on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.
2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
3 "A" Coy. will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
4 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N C Officers.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Friday 30th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
Saturday 31st inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a m.
502.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.
503 Lieut E J Bolus, Poona Vol Rifles is temporarily attached to the Corps from this date, and posted to "F" Company for duty.
504. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 22nd October 1908 to 29th November 1908 to No. 2252 Corpl G. Clarke, "A" Company.
505.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to C. Company.
No 6498, Vol D Roberts.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

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Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.



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300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English } Guaranteed best
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200 " Dado Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures.

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The Sure Raising Powder
—proportion one part to eight of ordinary flour—is uniformly light, crisp, easily digestible and very nutritious.
The process of baking is so easy and certain, too. Recipes included in every tin.



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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
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THE UNEMPLOYED.

Unempleyed and Special Reserve.

An official statement was issued from the War Office on October 3 relating to the subject of the Special Reserve training and unemployment, explaining the scheme indicated by Mr. Haldane in his speech at Ladybank on September 26. The statement is as follows:

"It may be that owing to trade depression the difficulty of providing work will become somewhat acute during the coming winter, and employers of labour, while anxious to retain their men in employment, will find considerable difficulty in employing them during the winter months, owing to slackness of trade. The question is whether the newly-organised Special Reserve can be made use of to provide temporary employment during the winter months. The Militia in the past did not adequately afford the assistance required, as recruits were only drilled on enlistment for forty-nine days. The substitution of the new arrangements of the Special Reserve may, however, meet the difficulty. The Special Reserve takes recruits for the Royal Field Art., the Royal Eng., and the Infantry of the Line, and in Ireland for two units of Garrison Art. Recruits for these arms are enlisted to train on enlistment for six months, unless the musketry is to be performed immediately prior to the annual training, in which case the actual training on enlistment is reduced to five months. The age for enlistment into the Special Reserve is from seventeen to thirty years of age.

"The pay varies according to the arm of the Service and the age of the recruit, from 7s. a week in the case of Infantry to 8s. 5 1-2d. in the Royal Art., if the recruit is under eighteen years of age; and if the recruit is eighteen years of age on enlistment the pay is from 8s. 9d. a week in the Infantry to 10s. 2 1-2d. in the Royal Art. On completing the period of drill on enlistment, the recruit receives a bounty of 30s. Afterwards, as stated below, he receives, in addition to his pay, four bounties in each year of £1. each. It will be seen, therefore, that employers of labour can, to a certain degree, remedy the want of employment by advising the younger of their employes to spend the winter in the Special Reserve, and by this means obtain the weekly pay mentioned above, in addition to free food, quarters, bedding, fuel, and light; while the men, as a rule, will not be so far distant from their homes that it will be impossible for them to return on Saturday afternoon till Sunday evening on leave.

"The question will be asked for how long the recruit who takes advantage of these terms will be committed. The answer is for six years; six months in the first year, and from fifteen to twenty-one days in each subsequent year. But a recruit in ordinary circumstances is allowed to purchase his discharge at any time for £3. If he remains in the Service he receives three non-training bounties of £1. each, payable in October, December, and February, and an annual training bounty of £1.

"Employers of labour may be afraid that their men may be taken away from them at a busy time, and be called out for annual training. This annual training, however, in the case of the Infantry, lasts only for twenty-one days, while in the case of other corps it is only fifteen days, and as the dates of training are fixed locally by the general officer commanding the district, the requirements and conditions of each part of the country are studied in connection with the training of its Special Reserve units. Any employer of labour who desires to know more of the conditions of service in the Special Reserve on behalf of any of his employes, and also the local units in which vacancies exist, can get full information by applying to the nearest recruiting officer or other local military authority."

RIOTOUS SCENES IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Riotous scenes took place on Oct. 4 at the close of an unemployed and "Right to Live" demonstration, held in Trafalgar Square, resulting in the arrest of Stewart Gray, the leader of the "Hunger Marchers" and six others. The meeting in the square began at about three o'clock, a large crowd being present. Addresses where delivered from three sides of the plinth of the Nelson Column until five o'clock, when a resolution, to the effect "that the Government recieve a deputation of unemployed as soon as Parliament meets, with regard to purchasing land upon which the workless man can live by his labour," was passed without any dissension.

Stewart Gray, who during the time he addressed the assembly wore a white shirt (to represent a surplice), stated at the conclusion of the meeting that he intended to seat himself in Trafalgar Square where the lion could look down upon him, and he invited his followers to emulate his act.

Some twenty minutes remained before the hour of sunset, when, according to the regulations, the square must be cleared "to its normal condition," Gray carried out his threat, and a number of his followers sat in a circle around him.

The police in the meantime viewed the proceedings with complacency, but a minute after the hour of sunset the order was given by Superintendent Wells to clear the square. Lining up two deep the police, of whom there were about 120, [illegible] ares, and men with no resistance until they c[illegible] upon the circle of "squatting" marchers. Considerable forbearance and patience were displayed until one of the "marchers" resisted and [illegible] constable, whereupon [illegible] crowd hooted the police and [illegible] rode among the people to compel them to dis[illegible]. A number of "marchers" rushed into the road and attempted to rescue their colleague, with the result that a further arrest was made.

Stewart Gray had refused to leave his position, but a couple of policemen placed him on his legs and forced him into the street. Eventually, when near the entrance to the Admiralty, he was placed under arrest. His followers in one mass closed in upon the officers and their leader, and momentarily Gray was released from his captors. The mounted police, however, were most effective in breaking up the crowd, and Gray was re-arrested. The anger and resentment of the demonstrators at the action of the police at this point was unbounded, and for a few minutes the constables could do little beyond defend themselves from the furious rushes by the mob. Capes, which were wound up, were used like truncheons. Missiles were thrown by a section of the crowd, one striking an inspector who was mounted. The remainder of the arrest took place at this phase of the proceedings, and several unsuccessful attempts to impede the police in taking their prisoners to Cannon Row Police Station were made. On prisoner refused to walk to the station, and was carried by five constables.

The arrested "hunger-marchers" appeared before a magistrate on Oct. 5, five being charged with resisting and assulting the constabulary, and two with resisting only. Mr. Alexander Stewart Gray, who acted as leader, was bound over in his own recognisances in £20, and three others were bound over in smaller sums to be of good behaviour for three months. Two others were fined £2, each, and one was remanded for a week in custody, an officer whom he was alleged to have assaulted being unable to appear.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY MEETING.

A demonstration arranged by the metropolitan district council of the Independent Labour Party on "The War Scare and Unemployment" was held on Oct. 4, at the Scala Theatre. Mr. George Lansbury presided, and there was a large attendance, those present on the platform including Dr. Albert Sudekum, a Socialist member of the Reichstag.

Alderman Sanders, of the London County Council, moved a resolution affirming the unbroken determination of the Socialists of London to stand shoulder to shoulder with their German comrades in the great international protest against the attempts being made to stir up strife between the two nations and declaring that instead of wasting time in discussing fancied foreign grievances, it was the duty of the Government at once to take steps to deal with the distress and poverty arising from a condition of unemployment which got more pressing and serious as the winter drew nearer.

Mr. H. Romeril seconded.

Dr. Sudekum, who was received with loud cheers, expressed the pleasure which it afforded him to be present at an English meeting on behalf of the cause of peace, freedom, and Socialism. There might be many differences between the two nations, but the conditions regarding employment must be similar in many respects. In both countries work was controlled by capitalists. For many years there had not been so many unemployed in Germany as was the case this year. From one-tenth to one-fifth of the workers in many trades were out of work and exhausting their trade union funds. That ought to be borne in mind by the advocates of tariff reform; for Germany had a tariff, and a high one. History proved that tariff reform such as was advocated in England was only profitable to the capitalist classes. Not only were there more unemployed in Germany than ever before, but their National Debt had risen to an incredible extent, and the people were tortured by the immense rise which had taken place in everything except in the price of labour. The German protective system was sheer robbery—a great conspiracy against the masses. It made millionaires on the one hand, and beggars on the other. All social reform in Germany was undermined by the influence of their tariff. If the present capitalist society could not deal with the resources of the country so as to provide means of support for the masses, let them try another system. The system of so-called free competition must be replaced by a Socialist system. As to the war scare, it was necessary that a protest against the continued increase of armaments should be made in both countries. The Socialist Party in both countries must insist on a reduction in war budgets. The three and a half million Socialists of Germany, the Liberals the Catholic Party, and many Conservatives were opposed to any idea of war between Germany and England. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., who also spoke in support of the resolution, said superficial wiseacres were always telling them that the best security for peace was to be prepared for war. There was never a more nonsensical proverb than that. The best security for peace was not to be prepared for war. To be prepared for war and to be constantly making fresh preparations for war was the best guarantee that there was going to be war.

The resolution was adopted.

CROSS-CHANNEL FLIGHT.

Another French Entry for "Daily Mail" Prize.

The second entry for the "Daily Mail" prize of £500 for an aeroplane flight across the Channel, has been received at the Paris office of the "Daily Mail" the entrant being M. Mangin, of the Antoinette Motor Company, who have constructed most of the motors used on French aeroplanes. M. Mangin will attempt the light on the monoplane Antoinette No. 4, which has just commenced its trials at Issy-les-Moulineaux. M. Mangin bases his hopes of success on the excellence of his 50-h.p., motor, which has run for five hours without a hitch. The aviator has not the least fear of an accident, as he can make the machine floatable.

He expressed the opinion that the "Daily Mail" prize would give a great stimulus to a new industry, which was rapidly becoming an important one for France, as a flight across the Channel would give the necessary variety to the somewhat monotonous circular flights over racecourses, etc.

MR. WRIGHT AND THE PRIZES.

LE MANS, October 9.

Mr. Wilbur Wright carefully overhauled his aeroplane this afternoon preparatory to making the trials demanded by M. Lazare Weiller and his committee. At 4-45 he went for a short flight with a passenger, and afterwards took up Mme. Weiller. His third flight was with M. Deutsch (de la Meurthe), when the aeroplane rose to eighty feet.

He then flew with Naval-Engineer Bernheim, of the French Navy, and made a final flight with Captain Nollet, commandant at the Auvours Camp.

Mr. Wright informed me that he desired and intended to return to America, where his presence was needed for official tests. He added that he would neither compete for the cross-Channel nor London to Manchester prizes until all his business with the American Government is concluded.

"There will be ample time for me to compete for these prizes when I come back to Europe later on," he said. "For I have no doubt that the prizes will still be open."

AEROPLANES FOR U. S. NAVY.

Inspired by the mishap to the Wright aeroplane, the American Government is now contemplating supplying the navy, as well as the army, with flying machines heavier than air. The Navy Department has just published the specifications of four airships, for which it invites tenders. The minimum speed required, says the Washington correspondent of "The Times," is forty miles an hour. The machines must be capable of a four-hour flight, and of carrying two men and fuel sufficient for 200 miles. They will also have to be able to rise from and alight on water without any auxiliary starting or landing devices.

In spite of the stringency of the requirements which a few months ago would have been thought absolutely prohibitive, no lack of competitors is expected.

86 BALLOONS TO RACE.

Berlin, October 9.

The English competitors in the international balloon races which begin here to-morrow, and which include the Gordon Bennett race, arrived tonight, headed by Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Aero Club.

Seven countries, represented in all by twenty-three entries, will start in the race for the Gordon Bennett trophy on Sunday.

The Kaiser is expected to be present.

A Reuter telegram states that eighty-six balloons will take part in the international balloon meeting.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 3.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec. 8, 1903—Rear-Admiral C G Dicken has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Oct. 1. Consequent thereon, the following promotion has been made from the same date:—Capt. R N Ommanney to be rear-admiral. Clerk E H Wethey has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet Sept. 29

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut. E R Large has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant, April 1.

Oct. 5.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881—Fleet Surg. R T A Levinge, B A, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of deputy inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, Oct, 3.

War Office, Oct. 6.

Commands and Staff.

Major the Hon. H. D. Napier, C. M. G., 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, to be a military attache, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed, vice Brevet Col. H. J. Du Cane, M. V. O., R. A. Sept. 5. Major A. D. Geddes, the Buffs East Kent Regt., to be a general Staff officer, second grade, at Headquarters, vice Major W. A. Macbean, R. A. Oct. 1.

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Inf.—Capt. and Brevet Major J. W. V. Carroll, the Norfolk Regt., to be commandant, School of Instruction in Egypt, vice Major R. J. Fridgford, D. S. O., the King's Shropshire Light Inf. Sept. 24.

Ordnance Board—Brevet Col. F. F. Minchin, from Royal Art., to be a Member, vice Col. W. A. Smith, C. B. Oct. 1.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Second Lieut on probation C Sackville, Lord Worsley, to be second lieutenant Oct. 5. Second Lieut M J Wemyss, from 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R G H Howard-Vyse, appointed adjutant. Gentleman Cadet the Hon C E A Philipps, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut J P G M FitzGerald, promoted Oct. 7.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Second Lieut on probation J A Anstruther to be second lieutenant Sept. 7

14th King's Hussars—E J King-King to be second lieutenant on probation, in succession to Lieut J D F Woodhouse, promoted Oct. 7

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Capt District Officer F R M Orford is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Art July 1. Supernumerary Capt District Officer F J T W Robertson to be captain district officer, vice F R N. Orford, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Aug, 28, 1908, Aug 1. Lieut. District Officer R W Dale to be captain district officer, vice W. Graham, seconded June 24.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Major W A Macbean to be major, vice C E Stewart, retired Oct, 1. Capt and Brevet Major temporary Lieut-Col A M N Mackenzi to be major, vice C T Cualfeild, promoted. Capt W H Kay to be major, vice A M N Mackenzie, seconded Aug. 17. The promotion to captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—C Hebert, vice D W Roberts, seconded July 27; H P Burnyeat, vice C Hebert, seconded Aug, 4; J M Ingram, vice J Dalby, retired Aug, 5; G L Popham, vice M Crofton, appointed adjutant Aug 10. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H W Atchison, vice C R Bates, seconded; N G M Jervis, under the provisions of Article 26 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Aug, 11; L W Lewer, vice G J C Maunsell, seconded Aug. 17. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be lieutenants:—L M Buchnill, vice L W Lewer Sept. 19; the Hon H G O Bridgeman vice C E Lawder, resigned Oct. 1.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. F. Minchin is seconded for service on the Staff. Major W. R. W. James to be lieutenant-colonel, vice F. F. Minchin (Oct. 1.) Capt. J. O'Kinealy retires on retired pay Oct. 7. Lieut. R. V. Douglas to be instructor in gunnery (second, class), vice Capt. E. B. Scott (Sept. 15.)

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. A. D. Meeres, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half pay (Oct. 4).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. E. H. Trotter, D. S. O. to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. E. G. Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B., equerry to the King, retired (Spt. 26).

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. and Brevet Major B T Buckley is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Capt. H S Toppin to be captain, vice Brevet Major B T Buckley Sept 9.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col G A Ivatt, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major F C LLoyd to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col G A Ivatt Oct 6.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. C. H Ching is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 19. Second Lieut S H Yeo, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh, Royal Field Art. Special Reserve, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C H Ching, seconded Oct 7.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut G S A Douglas to be lieutenant vice C P B Riall promoted Oct 3.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Capt C T M Hare is seconded for service on the Staff Sept 16. Captain H E Rose is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Sept 17.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. T A Montgomery to be lieutenant, vice G R Rae, admitted to the Indian Army Sept 7. Lieut L C Milward resigns his commission Oct 7.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut R W Pepys is seconded for service with the West African Regt Sept 19.

The East Surrey Regt.—Major L G Ionides retires on retired pay. Captain W R Paterson to be Major vice L G Ionides, Oct. 7. Capt C C G Ashton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 19.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut R H Hasseldine to be adjutant, vice Capt B R Goren Oct 1.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt. —Second Lieut L Dawes to be lieutenant, vice G B A Cooper, admitted to the Indian Army Aug 6.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt J. B. Southey is seconded for service with the Egyptian Government. Capt F U Carr if seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Sept 24). The undermentioned to be lieutenants on probation:—C A Murray, vice Lieut J T M Hughes, removed from the Service for absence without leave. E H Brogan, in succession to Capt J B Southey, seconded (Oct 7).

Memoranda.

The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey—Col J W Godfray, CVO, CB, retired pay, is appointed to the Staff with the title of assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut-Col G P Stewart, 2nd or East battalion (Sept 11). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels—O M R Thackwell, RE, (Oct 4); A V H Vaughan-Lee, Royal Horse Guards (Oct 7).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Major J Adams, MB, to be surgeon lieutenant-colonel (Sept 22).

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order.

St James's Palace, October 9.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, to take effect from the dates noted:—

To be Honorary Knights Commanders:

23rd September, 1908. Major-General Goro Shiba, C V O, C B. On relinquishing the appointment of Military Attache to the Imperial Japanese Embassy.

26th September, 1908. Stanislas Poklewski Koziell, C V O, Councillor to the Imperial Russian Embassy.

To be Knight Grand Cross:

26th September, 1908. Donald Alexander, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G C M G.

To be Knight Commander:

29th September 1908. Andrew, Baron Dunedin, Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session, Scotland.

To be Members of the Fourth Class:

1st October, 1908. Captain Edwyn Sinclair Alexander-Sinclair, R. N.

28th September, 1908. Archibald Alexander Gordon, Esq.

28th September, 1908. Robert Addison Smith, Esq.

India Office, September 29.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, K. C. B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of Sir Edward Norman Baker, K. C. S. I., who has been appointed to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Scottish Office, Whitehall, 7th October.

The King has been pleased, by Warrants under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 2nd instant, to make the following appointments:— James Gardner Millar, Esq., Advocate, M A, LL B, presently Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh, to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Lanark, in the room of William Guthrie, Esq, deceased. Robert Low Orr, Esq, K C, LL B, to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh. Robert Macaulay Smith, Esq, Advocate, M A, LL B, to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk at Duns, in the room of George Smythe Dundas, Esq. resigned.

Admiralty, 8th October.

Paymaster Philip Ramsay has been promoted to the rank of the Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 6th October.

Gunner Benjamin Wallis has been promoted to the rank of chief Gunner in his Majesty's Fleet, Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 9th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November, 1903—

Chief Officer of Coast Guard James William Frost has this day been granted the rank of Honorary Lieutenant, on being pensioned.

War Office, Whitehall, 9th October.

Commands and Staff.

Major General Sir John G. Maxwell, K. C. B., C V. O., C. M. G., D. S. O., from Major-General, General Staff in the Mediterranean, to command the Force in Egypt, vice Major-General G. M. Bullock, C. B. Dated 4th September.

Major Bernard W. L. McMahon, The Durham Light Infantry, to be a Major attached to the General Staff graded as Brigade Major, vice Captain P. Balfour, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 1st October.

Major Rainald O, Burne, The Army Service Corps to be Deputy-Assistant Director of Supplies at Head-Quarters, vice Major A. R. C. Atkins, The Army Service Corps. Dated 1st October.

Major Charles W. Grey, The Army Service Corps to be Deputy-Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Major R O Burne, The Army Service Corps. Dated 1st October.

Captain Robert W Hare, D S O, The Norfolk Regiment, from a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major E Pearce-Serocold, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Dated 28th September.

Major William F Hessey, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be an Adjutant (attached to the General Staff), Officers' Training Corps. Dated 18th September.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering, Major John C Matheson, Royal Engineers, to be an Instructor, vice Brevet Colonel G H Fowke. Dated 29th September.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Cyril A. Lyon Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, is promoted from Class B to Class A. Dated 16th August.

Cavalry.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Percy D Knight resigns his Commission. Dated 10th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Hans S White to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C B Watkins, placed on half-pay. Dated 12th September.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 12th September.

Brevet Major Thomas A Cubitt, D. S. O., vice H. S White, seconded.

Granville J. C. Stapylton, vice T. A. Cubitt, D. S. O. seconded.

Lieutenant Randolph A. Shaw to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. T. M. Bridges, D. S. O., transferred to the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards. Dated 19th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery:— Godfrey Masters. Dated 12th September. Basil L. Duke. Dated 19th September.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Bernard T. H. Croft resigns his Commission. Dated 10th October.

Scots Guards, Major Arthur C. Morrison-Bell retires on retired pay. Dated 10th October.

Guards Depot, Second Lieutenant John L Wickham, Scots Guards, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant L M Gregson Grenadier Guards. Dated 15th September.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, Major Harry P Versturme-Bunbury to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W H E Murray, placed on half-pay. Dated 14th August.

The Buff's East Kent Regiment, Second Lieutenant Bernard E Furley to be Lieutenant, vice H. B Potter, appointed Adjutant. Dated 4th August.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry J Walmisley-Dresser to be Lieutenant, vice F A Macartney, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 20th September.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Second Lieutenant Ernest H S Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice C Saunderson, resigned. Dated 19th September.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Samuel Fitz G. Cox to be Major, vice F. C. Lloyd, promoted. Dated 5th October.

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain George H S Browne is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 17th September.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Captain William H Maud, C M G, retires on retired pay. Dated 10th October.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment,) Captain Ernest H L Warner retires on retired pay. Dated 10th October.

The Cheshire Regiment, Major Walter R Clifford to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice R J Cooke, retired. Dated 16th September.

The Gloucestshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Henry F L Hilton-Green to be Lieutenant, vice L C Milward, resigned. Dated 7th October.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bell retires on retired pay. Dated 10th October.

Captain William B Gibbs is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 5th September.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Dated 5th September, 1908:—

Thomas K. Pardoe, vice W. B. Gibbs.

William Barker, vice T. K. Pardoe, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Captain Philip Lonsdale retires on retired pay. Dated 10th October.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain Charles B. Woodham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st September.

The Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant John Wyndham to be Captain in succession to Major B. T Ready, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 26th September.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Eric H. Thirkell-White resigns his Commission. Dated 10th October.

Lieutenant William P. R. Weatley is seconded for service in the Indian Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 10th October.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Major Steuart W Hare to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir F B M Henniker, Bart, deceased. Dated 20th August.

The promotion to the rank of Major of Captain and Brevet Major Gwyn V Hordern is antedated to 20th August, vice S W Hare.

Supernumerary Captain Alexander J Fife to be Captain in succession to Major G V Hordern, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 1st September.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Captain John F Giffard is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, Dated 11th September.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Frederic C Duncombe Shafto is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 19th September.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major Mark R P Audain, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, is placed on retired pay. Dated 10th Oct.

Captain Eustace L H James, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, vice Major M R P Audain. Dated 10th October.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram E. Winter, from half-pay, to be Staff Paymaster, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Swire, retired, with precedence next below Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Graham. Dated 13th September.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels, Indian Army, to be Colonels:—Francis C. Colomb. Dated 2nd July. Turenne Jermyn. Dated 6th July. The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonels:—Charles M. Ducat, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Dated 21st July. William M. Dawes, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 14th August. Alfred W. S. Wingate, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 24th August.

Brevet Colonel Hubert J. Du Cane, M.V.O. (Military Attache at Sofia and Belgrade), from Royal Artillery, to be Colonel. Dated 20th September.

Liutenant-Colonel Thomas T. Mecan, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Brevet Colonel. The Dated. 10th October,

Lieutenant Charles F. Burnard The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Captain in the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force Dated 30th June.

Leiutenant Arthur S. FitzGerald, half-pay, resigns his Commission. Dated 10th October.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Leiutenant Fredrick W.U. Cosens resign his Commission. Dated 10th October.

Arthur Jocelyn Charles, Earl of Arran, late Captain and Brevet Major Royal Horse Guards, to be Captain. Dated 10th October

ARMY MOTOR RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Lieutenant Horace Van der Pant resigns his Commision Dated 10th October.

Granville Montague Kenyon to be Lieutenant, Dated 10th October

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W S Patton, B	Mr G A Green, Bo
Mr J G Hennesy, B	Mr Ali Akbar, Bo
Mr W J Finniston, B	Brig-Gen J L Keir, Allahabad Bde
Mr A W N James, B	Lieut-Col F Kreyer, I A
Mr G R Kaye, B	Major C G Stewart, DSO, R A
Mr A R Dicks, B	Capt C E Bateman-Champain, 5 G R
Mr T Latham, B	Capt P E Hodgson, RE
Mr J H White, B	Capt W T Barry, I A
Mr A E Ryves, B	Capt F H Stewart, I M S
Mr C H Swinden, B	Capt W H Evans, R E
Mr L T R Lucas, B	Lieut J E Carey, 98 Inf
Mr A Watson, B	Lieut C S H Roberts, 75 Carn I
Hon Mr Justice J G Woodroffe, B	
Mr A C S West, M	
Mr W Doderet, Bo Cov	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col K Prasad, I M S, B, 14 days' furl	Mr M Brown, M, 3 weeks furl
Major W AS Kincaid, RE, B, 6 mo M C, on completion of course at Chatham	Mr A E Marriott, M 3 mo M C
Mr D A Barker, B Cov, 3 days' extraordinary leave, without pay	Dr J S Fraser, Bo, 3 mo furl
Mr R V Russell, B Cov, 1 mo M C	Mr E Priestley, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr J Sanders, B Cov, 12 mo furl	Lieut-Col E H Bernard, I A, to 13-7-09
Mr M F Gauntlett, B Cov, 1 m furl	Major H H Dunlop, 20 Deccan H, to 22-5-09 on M C
Mr E G Coutts, B, furl to 19 11-09	Major W Keyworth, 74 Punj, 1 mo M C
Mr R A Cookram, B 3 mo M C	Major W L R Amesbury, S and T Corps, 6 mo MC
Mr G M Harriott, CIE, B, 3 mo furl	Major J Hill, 15 Sikhs, 4 mo
Mr H Cooper, B, extraordinary leave, without pay, to 10-1-09	Capt P Howell, Q O Corps of Guides, to 15-12-08
Mr J A E Burnup, B, 6 mo M C	Capt R T Naylor, 2 Raj, to 17-4-09 on M C
Hon Mr A H S Reid, B, 1 day furl	Lieut R J B Yates, 22 Cav, 3 mo M C
Mr R C C Carr, M Cov, 3 mo furl	Lieut J H G Palmer, 21 Punj, 3 mo M C
	Lieut G B Somers-Cowis, 37 Dogras, 3 mo M C

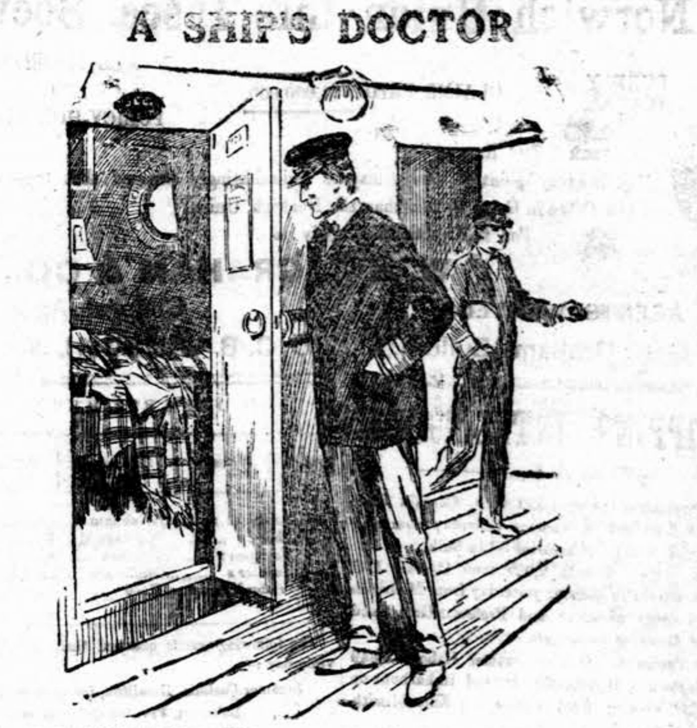
PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W J K Howard, B	Capt C J B Hay, Guides Corps
Mr N W Purchase, B	Capt E F Holland, 1-39 Garh R
Mr V G Morgan, B	Lieut M E C V S Monteith 105 M L I
Mr A H Francis, B	Lieut W R Warden, 83 W L I
Mr M A Thompson, B	Lieut R W C Ricketts, 23 Sikh Prs
Mr M H Eyre, B	
Mr E Manners, B	
Lieut-Col C R Keate, 90 Punj	
Major R C Lye, D S O, 23 Sikh Prs	

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SOUTH AFRICA BRITISH INDIAN COMMITTEE.

Memorandum to Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed is a copy of a Memorandum prepared by my Committee and forwarded to His Majesty's Government.

L. W. RITCH.

28, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, October 8th, 1908.

COPY.

October 7th 1908.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Whitehall, S. W.

Sir,—The failure of the compromise between the Transvaal Government and the British Indians of that Colony and the grave and painful situation that has arisen in consequence, have engaged the earnest attention of my Committee.

Further, the publication in certain official quarters of statements suggesting that the present impasse is due to new and unreasonable demands of the British Indians convinced my Committee of the advisability of issuing a Memorandum and Precis briefly summarising and explaining the facts of the case.

At a Committee Meeting held on the 17th ultimo a sub-Committee was appointed for that purpose and I am now desired by my President, Lord Ampthill, who is at present in Scotland, to forward you the enclosed documents for the kind attention of The Secretary of State.

My Committee sincerely trust that the Earl of Crewe will endeavour to persuade the Government of the Transvaal to concede the very modest requirements of the British Indians which now virtually amount to no more than that Voluntary Registration shall be extended to absentees who establish domiciliary rights, and that a maximum of six highly educated British Indians shall be admissible as of right in any one year to replace possible wastage.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. W. RITCH,
Secretary.

In the controversy regarding the position of British Indians in the Transvaal, two questions have been raised.

1. The identification by means of registration of Asiatics already domiciled in the Colony.

2. The Control of future Asiatic immigration.

As to (1): Resident British Indians declined to conform to a Registration Law which received Imperial sanction on May 2nd 1907, because they deemed it insulting and reactionary and believed that their acquiescence in the principle it embodied would open the way to the imposition of still further disabilities.

On May 9th 1907 they entered upon a campaign of passive resistance and between that date and the end of January 1908 went to gaol in large numbers and were, apparently, prepared to continue this form of protest almost indefinitely. On the 30th January 1908 their leader, Mr. Gandhi who was then in gaol as a passive register, was invited to communicate to the Government a proposal of voluntary registration in place of compulsory registration under the Act. This course the community had already repeatedly proposed pointing out that their objection was to the sting of compulsion. A letter signed by Mr. Gandhi and two of his fellow prisoners was, in response to the above invitation, forwarded to Pretoria. A reply to this dated the 30th Janhary was received from the Colonial Secretary. A personal interview took place the same day, the prisoners were released, and much correspondence and many interviews subsequently took place between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts. Mr. Gandhi contends that the net result of all this was an understanding that the offensive Registration Law should be repealed. General Smuts denies that he intended to convey any such impression. The Asiatics practically all succeeded in establishing their bona fides and faithfully carried out the undertaking of their leaders to register voluntarily. Learning eventually that General Smuts had finally decided not to repeal the Registration Law, such repeal being the goal aimed at by them, they applied for the return of their applications for voluntary registration. This was refused and as they understood that a Bill was about to be introduced to validate the voluntary registrations as if they had been effected before the expiry of the time (three months) allowed by the Registration Act, the community felt that the only way to avoid being brought under the Act was to destroy their certificates. This they did and so returned to the status quo ante. This Validation Bill was subsequently amended and has since been enacted by the Transvaal Government and sanctioned, legalising the voluntary registrations but the original Registration Acts, is still retained on the Statute Book and the British Indians decline to be satisfied with anything less than its repeal for much the same reasons as they originally advanced against it.

As to (2): Up to January of this year immigration into the Transvaal was regulated under the Peace Preservation Ordinance which in general terms, excluded people dangerous to the peace, order, and good government of the State. Shortly after the sanction of the Registration Law above referred to (May 1907) a new Immigration Law was enacted and submitted for Imperial sanction. It was not, however, finally approved till about eight months after the sanction of the Registration Law. The Immigration Law defined a prohibited immigrant as being in effect a person incapable of passing an educational test and who, on that account, or on the score of poverty, immorality, criminality, or physicial unfitness, was an undesirable. In addition to there tests:—

"Any person who, under any law in force at the date of his entering or attempting to enter this colony would be liable, if found therein, to be removed from or to be ordered to leave the Colony whether on conviction of an offence against such law or for failure to comply with its provisions or otherwise; provided that such conviction be not the result of the commission by such person elsewhere than in this Colony of an offence for which he has received a free pardon"—was also a prohibited immigrant. Thus an educated Indian entering the Transvaal would, as not being registered, forthwith become liable to expulsion.

It was pointed out at the time that the subsection above quoted might, in conjunction with the Registration Law, be construed to neutralise the benefits of the educational test in the case of Asiatics. As, however, the British Indians had firmly decided not to accept the Registration Law this particular sub-section was, from their point of view, innocuous. They had all along accepted the principle of restriction provided that it was applied in a manner that did not pointedly insult them. There was and is no objection to the educational test being made very severe but, without any desire to influence any further Asiatic immigration, they claim that their own healthy existence in the colony demands that the poor shall be left sufficiently open to admit, as of right, a priest, a doctor, a lawyer, or such other highly educated British Indian in order that they, themselves, may not become decadent or be ultimately "frozen out."

It has been contended that passive resistance has been resumed because the Transvaal Government having now conceded the original demands, other concessions are being required of them and that the admission of Indian strangers who are capable of passing an educational test in an European language is such a new demand.

The only modification of the Imigration Law suggested by the Indians came about thus: During the negotiation between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, and when voluntary registration bade fair to reach a satisfactory completion, the question arose as to how such voluntary registration should be legalised, seeing that as previously explained, the time prescribed by the Registration Act had expired, and Mr. Gandhi still expected that the Act itself would be repealed. Mr. Gandhi suggested as a simple and satisfactory method a slight amendment of the Immigration Law, which, while it retained the definition of prohibited immigrant, excluded from that term those who had taken out voluntary certificates, as well as domiciled absentees who should, within a certain period, voluntarily apply for them. General Smuts appears to have had no objection to this course provided that Mr. Gandhi consented to a further amendment completely shutting out Indian strangers irrespective of their educational qualifications as imposed by the Act as it then stood. He was willing to repeal the Registration Law if Mr Gandhi would consent to such an amendment. Mr. Gandhi declined arguing that he had bargained for repeal of the Registration Law upon one condition, viz., voluntary registration, which condition his people had practically fulfilled and that if there had been a misunderstanding and repeal was not to take place, he must revert to the "status quo ante." General Smuts, he argued, was at liberty to construe the Immigration Law as already shutting out all Indians as such by reading it in conjunction with the Registration Law. He declined to do this preferring to read the Immigration Law by itself, and the construction that he placed upon it was that Indians were by its terms under no other disabilities than any other class of would-be immigrant.

To test this contention, Mr. Sorabji, an educated Parsee from Natal, undertook to enter the Transvaal. Notice was given to the authorities of his intention, he was permitted to enter and was then prosecuted not under the Immigration Law but under the Registration Law. The only test case brought by the Government under the Immigration Law, that of Laloo v. Rex, would appear to bear out the contention of Mr. Gandhi and not that of General Smuts. In the latter case the appellant failed because it was proved that he was unable to fulfill the requirements of the educational test; i.e., to write our from dictation a sentence in an European language.

The British Indians acknowledge that the Validation Act is a considerable improvement upon the Registration Law No 2 of 1907. They hold, however, that the retention of the latter on the Statute Book of the Colony is a constant menace to their community, but the principal ground of their objection is that if the Government of the Transvaal are correct in their interpretation of the bearing of Law 2 of 1907 upon the Immigrants' Restriction Act, the domiciled community are completely debarred from renewing the inevitable wastage in their body corporate. They point out that the inability to replace priests, teachers, lawyers, doctors' and other professional men of education and culture must eventually result in communal deterioration, corruption and final effacement. They recall the repeated warnings in certain quarters that registration is but a preliminary to other and yet more drastic steps, the ultimate purpose of which is to get rid of them altogether, and they regard their isolation under the Registration and Immigration Laws as the first stage in what is finally to be their complete destruction or decay. Their demands are very modest. They have expressed themselves satisfied with the right to acquire a maximum of six highly educated British Indian recruits in any one year, which claim is made in the interests of the resident community. They point out that they are thereby claiming no more than is conceded as their right by Colonel Seely in his speech on August the 1st., in the House of Commons, and further that the Registration and Immigration Laws are of the nature of a subtle and deadly poison with which they have been inoculated in spite of their protests and that those Laws are, therefore, in direct antagonism to these rights that Colonel Seely conceded to be their due.

They appreciate the provision in the Validation Act whereby the Governor may permit the entry of visiting Asiatics but they point out that temporary permits of this character have all along been obtainable so that this constitutes no new concession, but they especially emphasise the difference between the status of such visitors and of newcomers, however few in number who might enter as of right inasmuch as the former are unable to engage in any independent calling and are liable to the summary cancellation of their permits.

THE PRECIS.

January, 26th, 1908.

Letter addressed from gaol to the Colonial Secretary, suggesting voluntary registration be allowed within a limited period to all Asiatics over 16 years, and to all who so register, the Act be not applied. Such mode of registration should apply to those also who being out of the Colony may return and otherwise possess the right of re-entry, the Government to take whatever steps they deem advisable to legalise such registration. It is pointed out that opposition to the law was principally directed against the element of compulsion contained in the Act itself. The letter adds willingness to find a way out of the difficulty provided that "no violation of conscience, infliction of indignity or casting stigma on us."

Interview at Pretoria between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts.

January 30th, 1908.

Reply of Colonial Secretary. That in default of Registration under the Act which is no longer possible after the expiration of the notice, the Colonial Secretary can only accept registration in a form similar to that prescribed by the Act and subject as regards regulation to the small alterations you mention.

January 31st, 1908.

Letter from Mr. Gandhi to General Smuts refers to a conversation with Mr. Chamney, after which he sought an interview with the Colonial Secretary; saw his Private Secretary but not the Colonial Secretary himself, explains that impression now made on his mind is that Registration that will now proceed will be legalised under the Act. That at that interview with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Gandhi did not understand any such thing at all and that the joint letter from the gaol makes that clear. He requests reassurance on this point and says that to legalise voluntary registration under the Act would be to reopen the question at the sorest point.

"You were good enough to tell me the method of legalisation will be discussed later on between us. I have already suggested that the best way to do so would be under the Immigrants Restriction Act by amending it so far as may be necessary."

January 31st, 1908.

Wire from Mr. Lane to Mr. Gandhi.

"Your letter received. Can you come over by the 11-30 train to-day to see my chief? Answer please."

Interview follows.

February 1st, 1908.

Cablegram from Mr. Gandhi to the South Africa British Indian Committee:—"Compromise contemplates repeal Act and "same as voluntary offer before."

February 1st, 1908.

Letter from Mr. Gandhi to the South Africa British Indian Committee: At the end of three months if the Registration is not satisfactory, the law can be made to apply against those who have not registered. On the other hand it is understood that if we fulfil our contract the law will be repealed by amending legislation. A Bill will be introduced at the next session of Parliament legalising what has been done.

"Indian Opinion" February 8th from the "Transvaal Leader": "The compromise contemplates the ultimate repeal of the Act which was the soul of the objection."

Interview with General Smuts, "Star" of 1st February: "These people have insisted that "before" they register the law "must be repealed," but the Government has refused as it considered it a preposterous proposal, and now the Indians have dropped it."

February 10th, 1908.

Assault on Mr. Gandhi.

Registration proceeds.

February 10th, 1908.

Speech by General Smuts at Richmond:—

"He wanted them to scrutinise very carefully the terms. The first was that the Asiatics wanted to register voluntarily and not under the Law. So he, (Mr. Smuts) said 'alright.' The Indians' second contention was that they would never register until the law had been repealed, that the law was an indignity and a disgrace. He has told them that the law would not be repealed so long as there was an Asiatic in the country who had not registered, and like wise men the leaders of the Indian community had waived the question of repeal. Until every Indian in the country had registered the law would not be repealed.

February 15th, 1908.

Letter from Mr Gandhi to the South Africa British Indian Committee:—"Repeal of the Act was the fixed goal undetaken in the Name of God, so far as I am aware in making for that goal we have never swerved from that path, and have we not reached the goal in the least possible time and with the fewest scratches!"

February 22nd, 1908.

"Indian Opinion" reports satisfactory progress of voluntary registration. That ten finger prints are now freely offered because it is being recognised that the whole struggle was in connection with the Asiatic Act itself and not with the mode of identification. Reports that up to Saturday 1 o'clock over 600 applications had been received.

February 22nd, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Smuts.

In accordance with permission given by him now takes opportunity of sending Draft Bill to amend the Immigrants' Restriction Act No. 15 of 1907. The time is ripe to submit it inasmuch as there is every evidence now of the Asiatics loyally accepting the compromise. Mr. Gandhi explains his Draft Bill and that, "If there are any Asiatics who do not avail themselves of the voluntary offer that even against them the Asiatic Act will not need to be retained because by the Amended Bill he is submitting they become 'ipso facto' prohibited immigrants and therefore liable to an expulsion order. His Bill proposes to repeal 'inter alia' the Registration Law."

March 7th, 1908.

"Indian Opinion" reports up to Saturday last over 3,400 applications for registration have been received.

March 12th, 1908.

Reply from the Colonial Secretary to Mr. Gandhi. Much obliged for Draft Bill. Not yet had time to go into the question.

March 14th, 1908.

"Indian Opinion" reports about 4,900 applications for registration received.

April 11th, 1908.

"Indian Opinion" reports 7,607 applications 4,590 permits issued.

"Pretoria News" praises the Indians for their readiness in carrying out their pledge.

May 9th, 1908.

Period for voluntary registration closes. 8,000 odd applications have been received; 6,000 already approved and passed. "Indian Opinion" calls upon the Government to do their share and repeal the Asiatic Law Amendment Act and to legalise the registrations in a manner acceptable to the Asiatics. The Colonial principle having been accepted by the community, there is no need for further friction.

May 12th, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi to General Smuts. Letter.

That he has received a telegram from the Registrar of Asiatics saying that all Asiatics who at the time of the compromise were outside the Colony and who are now coming in and who have arrived after the 9th instant, should apply under the Act. Mr. Gandhi writes:—"I am sure you do not mean this at all after the clear statement in the letter addressed by me from the goal. I venture to hope that the necessary instructions will be issued and that voluntary registration will be accepted from those who may now come in."

May 13th, 1908.

General Smuts to Mr. Gandhi (through Mr. Lane.)

Replies that he cannot agree with Gandhi's contention. Says that the arrangement was that all Asiatics over 16 should be allowed voluntary registration within three months; that the period allowed having elapsed further applications can only be received under the Law.

May 14th, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Lane, (for General Smuts.)

Replies that the letter just received raises a tremendous question and gives rise to a great misunderstanding. Adds that the limitations only applied to those then resident in the Transvaal. Reminds the General that in his original letter, Mr. Gandhi purposely added the words "Such mode of registration should apply to those also who, being out of the Colony, may return, and otherwise possess the right of re-entry." He repeats that the essence of the compromise is that the undertaking of the Indian community being fulfilled as he claims has been done, the Act should be repealed; refers to the draft Bill he has forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. Requests telegraphic reply.

May 15th, 1908.

Mr. Lane to Mr Gandhi, letter stating that the Colonial Secretary cannot depart from the position he has taken up.

Mr. Essop Mia, Chairman of the British Indian Association, is violently assaulted by Pathans.

May 21st, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi to General Smuts, writes that General Smuts' decision not to register returning Indians under the compromise has created a turmoil among the Indians; that the people believe he has betrayed them and begs that a very simple thing may be done; announce that the Act will be repealed.

22nd May, 1908.

Colonial Secretary to Mr. Gandhi. Letter in reply that the General is not able to meet Mr. Gandhi's wishes and announce that new arrivals may voluntarily register. That his decision is final on this point. The letter is silent about repeal of the Act.

25th May, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi informed of General Smuts' intention to legalise voluntary registration under the Act; communicate this fact to the Secretary, The South Africa British Indian Committee, London.

26th May, 1908.

Leaders of the Indian community apply to Mr. Chamney for return of their applications for voluntary registration because they have just learned of the above intention of the Government.

4th June, 1908.

Mr. Lane to Mr. Gandhi. Writes that the Colonial Secretary has under consideration a Draft Asiatic Bill which it is proposed to introduce into Parliament at the approaching Session and requests Mr. Gandhi to come over to Pretoria and discuss it with him on Saturday at 10 a. m.

Writing to Secretary, The South Africa British Indian Committee, Mr. Gandhi remarks a propos this that he gathers that the Act is to be repealed, it being only now necessary for the Progressives to concur.

June 6th, 1908.

Interview between Messrs. Smuts and Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi to General Smuts. Letter, in which writer refers to the above interview pointing out that it was not satisfactory because General Smuts still hesitates to repeal the Act and is emphatic that if the Act is not repealed it is under it that Asiatics who return after the 5th ultimo, must register. The letter continues:—

"The repeal of the Act was the goal of the Asiatics. I have gathered also that you admit the Act to be wholly bad and that amendment of the Immigration Restriction Act is not an undesirable way of solving the problem. I once more remind you of what you told me at the interview on the subject that if the Asiatics carried out their part of the compromise you would repeal the Act, I know you added, also, that if there was one recalcitrant Asiatic who obstinately refused to take out a registration certificate, you would enforce the Act against that Asiatic. As a matter of fact, within my knowledge no such recalcitrant Asiatic is left . . . . . . I do hope you will allow me to make a definite statement that the Act is to be repealed, otherwise I shall be compelled to fall back upon my letter to Mr. Chamney as to withdrawal of the application forms."

Discusses the Draft Amendment to the Immigration Bill he had proposed.

June 13th, 1908.

Further interview Messrs. Smuts and Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi to General Smuts. Letter referring to above interview; to the amendment of the Immigration Act and after defining the Asiatic position concludes, "I take it that as you have promised, you will let me see the Draft Bill before it is published."

June 20th, 1908.

Interview between Messrs Smuts and Gandhi by appointment. Mr. Gandhi requested to see him again on Monday to discuss a few of the details which, in Mr. Ghandi's opinion, "means that the Act is to be repealed and I have just to understand how".

The South African Press generally publish report that the Asiatic Law Amendment Act is to be repealed.

June 22nd, 1908.

Mr. Ghandi, to Secretary, South Africa British Committee, writes:—"Smuts will repeal the Act but on conditions I cannot accept. The condition he makes are:—

'Dutch certificates not to be recognised;

'Pre-war refugees who have not Peace Preservation Certificates, cannot enter;

'Those voluntary applications that have been rejected not to be considered by a Court of Law;

'Those possessing educational qualifications are not to be recognised (Smuts thinks they are disqualified under the present Act. I think that is not the case.) It is not possible to accept the above conditions because I consider that they miss the spirit of the compromiee."

Above letter written after interview between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts at which the General submitted to Mr. Ghandi the Draft of a measure to amend the Immigration Act.

June 24th 1908.

Mass meetings of Indians. Chairman explains that General Smuts' offer to repeal the Act is accompanied by conditions impossible of acceptance. Meeting resolves to withdraw their applications.

The European Press report regetfully that efforts to avoid a breach of the settlement have proved unsuccessful. They report Mr. Gandhi's interview with the General; that he was permitted to peruse the Draft Amendment to the Immigration Restriction Act proposed by the Government; and that General Smuts intimated that it was his intention to repeal the Asiatic Registration Act.

"The Star" reports having received a statement from the Colonial Secretary that the latter was willing to meet the Indian community and repeal Act 2 of 1907, and to treat Indians in future coming into the Transvaal as prohibited Indians under the Immigration Act if the leaders of the Asiatic community would agree to the amendment of the Act which the Colonial Secretary proposed. These amendments were submitted to Mr. Gandhi and they did not at all satisfy him for various reasons which he advanced.

June 27th, 1908.

General Smuts having contended that his interpretation of the Immigrants Restriction Act excludes Indians with educational attainments, it is decided to bring a test case in the name of Mr. Shapurji, a well educated Parsee Indian of Charlestown.

"Rand Daily Mail" (June 18th) "It is certain however that the Indian community believe repeal had been promised and it appears equally certain that a week or so ago, the Government had not contemplated to repeal but on the contrary were preparing merely to legalise the voluntary registration under the Act."

July 2nd, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi writes to the Transvaal Press, pointing out that to his letter of the 22nd February there is not one word of repudiation of the promised repeal. Of his allusions to the promise in the correspondence that took place after suspicions were aroused there was no repudiation. His pointed questions were evaded; he makes the further statement that, "Immediately after the assault committed on me as a result of my acceptance of the compromise, Mr. Chamney saw me at Mr. Doke's house and he and I drew up a notice for publication in Asiatic languages that the Asiatics complying with the compromise, the Act would be repealed. This notice Mr. Chamney said, would be taken to General Smuts and then published. He returned the next day or the day after and informed me that Asiatics were registering and enquired whether in view of that fact, it was necessary to publish the notice, I never dreaming of recantation on General Smuts part, said it need not be published. I challenge him to produce the original draft if it is still in existence."

July 5th, 1908.

Mass meeting of Indians followed by representations to the Colonial Secretary protesting against their being expected to be consenting parties to the deprivation of the rights of Indians with educational attainments as the price of repeal of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act. It is pointed out that according to their interpretation, it is at present open to that class and that Shapurji who had entered to test such interpretation is being prosecuted under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act.

July 8th, 1908.

The Shapurji case. The prisoner is prosecuted under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act and not the Immigrants' Restriction Act.

The Editor of "Indian Opinion" writes to the European Press declaring that immediately after the compromise the Registrar of Asiatics assured him within the Registration Office that of course the Law would be repealed immediately Parliament met if voluntary registration had been satisfactorily completed.

July 11th, 1908.

"Indian Opinion" publishes report of application (Aswat v. Chamney) for return of application form for voluntary registration, including Affidavit by Mr. Gandhi swearing that repeal of the Act was promised.

July 13th, 1908.

"Transvaal Leader" of that date recites letter issued by Registrar of Asiatics to Town Clerks of Municipalities:—

"Sir,—I have to inform you that it has been decided that "Act 2 of 1907 is to remain on the Stature Book, consequently all Asiatics applying for licences to trade, must be required to produce a Registration certificate issued under the Act or in the form of a voluntary certificate, specimen of which is attached, and to furnish a clear impression of their right hand thumbs for examination in this office."

Transvaal British Indian Association enters a protest against this action.

The Rev. Doke and five other prominent Europeans appeal by a letter to the Colonial Secretary to concede the points asked for by the Indians.

July 14th, 1908.

Mr. Ghandi is informed that General Smuts is willing to recognise the Dutch £3 registration certificate holders if proof given of their bonafides.

July 18th, 1908.

British Indian Association learn that General Smuts has agreed to waive his conditions in regard to excluding the three classes of Asiatics but that on the question of amending the Immigraton Law to exclude even educated Asiatics, General Smuts remained obdurate.

Merchants become hawkers and trade without licences these being refused them although licence money is tendered. This done so that the wealthier Indians shall bring themselves into the line with the poorer.

July 20th, 1908.

Shapurji finally convicted under the Peace Preservation Ordinance (not the Immigrants' Restriction Act) to one month's hard labour.

July 20th, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi in a letter to Mr. Chaplin, points out in reply to a letter that, "The Indians did not ask for anything new at all under the Immigrants' Restriction Act. Indians with educational attainments can enter not as a matter of form but as a matter of right. It is General Smuts who now asks Indians to consent to an alteration of that Law so as to make such Indians prohibited immigrants."

July 21st, 1908.

Meeting of South Africa British Indian Association, Capetown, sympathising with their fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal.

July 21st, 1908.

Leung Qu inn, Chairman of the Transvaal Chinese Association, in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, points out that as co-signatory with Messrs. Gandhi and Naidoo to the letter that was addressed to the Colonial Secretary from the Fort, Johannesburg, he signed the letter only after he was clear that compliance with voluntary registration would mean the repeal of the Act. He points out further that it was for that reason that certain alterations in the draft of the letter were made and concludes that he observes with intense surprise that the Registrar of Asiatics has issued a notice instructing Licensing Officers that:—

"It has been decided to retain the Asiatic Act on the Statute Book and that Asiatics whether voluntary registrants or otherwise, must comply with the requirements of the Act in order to receive their licences."

He holds this to be a distinct breach of the compromise.

July 21st, 1808.

Mr. Gandhi in a letter to General Smuts, points out that while so many of the rank and file of the community are suffering imprisonment under the Registration Act, he himself, who has also not taken out a certificate and is the chief instrument in his countrymen having done what they have, is still at large. He asks, "Is it courageous to leave me alone and to harass poor Indians!" He reasserts his eagerness to serve the people of the Transvaal generally as to serve his own countrymen.

July 22nd, 1908.

The case of Laloo v. Rex.

Laloo appeals against the judgment against him, he having been charged with contravention, Section 25 of the Immigrants Restriction Act, in that he, being unable to write in European characters, having insufficient means to support himself and being the child of a prohibited immigrant, was himself a prohibited immigrant. Sir William Solomon in giving judgment said his (Sergeant Mansfield) evidence was that the prisoner could not write any document in an European language and there was no denial of it. Sergeant Mansfield could only have obtained the information either by asking the accused to write or by the accused telling him that he could not write, in which case, it would have been a farce to call upon him to write a document in English characters.

Mr. Gandhi in commenting upon this judgment points out, "It will, therefore, be seen that according to the learned Judge, the Immigrants' Restriction Act does not debar Asiatics possessing educational qualifications from entering the country".

In the light of this judgment the British Indians' contention is absolutely upheld and strengthened by the incarceration of Mr. Sorabji who lawfully entered under the Immigrants' Restriction Act, but became a criminal because he would not submit to the Asiatic Act.

"There is, therefore, nothing new in the claim brought forward by the British Indian community in insisting on the retention of the right of entering on the part of educated Asiatics under the Immigrants' Restriction Act. It is General Smuts who demands from British Indians their consent to an abrogation of that right".

July 22rd, 1908.

Mass Meeting of Indians to protest against Government's action.

July 23rd, 1908.

General closing of Indian businesses throughout the Transvaal as a mark of respect towards Chairman of the British Indian Society and other Indian leaders who had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for hawking, without licences, as a protest against the Transvaal Governments alleged breach of faith.

Meeting of over 1,500 persons in the precincts of the Mosque, Fordsburg.

July 23rd, 1908.

Another Meeting of Indians of Cape Town and suburbs for the same purpose as that held on the 21st. July.

July 25th, 1908.

More hawkers sentenced for trading without licences, these having been refused because applicants declined to register, among these being Mr. Gandhi's son.

July 27th, 1908.

Further letter from Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Chaplin. Complains of the inadequacy of the draft Validation Bill. Refers to the Immigrants' Restriction Act Amendment Bill which he was invited to Pretoria to discuss and which was printed by General Smuts. Urges the adoption of his original suggestion that validation should take place by amendment of the Immigration Restriction Act.

July 27th, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi in a letter to Mr. Cartwright criticises the Registration Validation Bill that has been shown him in that it indirectly puts voluntary registrants in the same category as those who have accepted the Act.

August 13th, 190

Bill to validate voluntary registration has been published.

Petition forwarded to Transvaal Legislative Assembly by Chairman of the British Indian Association pointing out that whilst nominally the Bill does not make British Indians who have voluntarily registered submit to the said Act, in reality there is no distinction between the incidents of voluntary registration to be legalised under the said Bill and registration under the Asiatic Act, and that in other respects it fails to fulfil the conditions understood by the British Indians when they accepted the compromise.

August 14th, 1908.

Letter from Mr. Gandhi to General Smuts approaching the Colonial Secretary once more on the eve of what promises to be "an interminable struggle." That over 90 have been imprisoned since the renewal of the struggle. That on Sunday registration certificates are to be burned, 900 having already been sent in for destruction.

"I appeal to you once more, therefore, to revert to the Draft Immigration Restriction Bill that was shown to me and to accept the amendments suggested by me, leaving the question of educated immigrants open unless you can bring yourself to so amend the Act as to keep the door open for educated Indians, being professional and university men. I ask you to study carefully the petition to be presented to the House and to answer yourself whether the Bill published does not break the compromise in almost every particular. I ask you then to go back to the interview we had before voluntary registration started and to what you used to say. I ask you further to accept my assurance that there is absolutely no wish on my part or on the part of the leaders of the Indian community, to seek for anything more than fair treatment of those who are bona fide residents of the country."

Mr. Ghandi suggests that Mr Smuts sees a few Indian leaders with a view to an acceptable arrangement which will carry out the spirit of the compromise and end a painful situation.

August 14th, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi to Sir George Farrar writes on the eve of another opening of a very fierce struggle because he considers it his duty to lay before the leader of the Opposition, the gravity of the position; to set out the points of his objection to the Validation Bill and requests consideration of them.

August 20th, 1908.

Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Lane (for General Smuts) writes that he has placed before his community for the third time the terms that the Government are prepared to offer which he considered reasonable if in addition some provision were made for highly educated Indians, and for Mr. Sorabji's reinstatement. He thought that the meeting would not listen to anything other than the repeal of the Asiatic Act and the recognition of highly educated Indians under the general clause of the Immigrants' Restriction Act, but that he had persuaded them to accept the principle of administrative discrimination against educated Indians so that only the most highly educated Indians would enter, the statutory right being recognised.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

October 6th, 1908.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Whitehall, S. W.

SIR,—My Committee have this day received three cablegrams as per enclosed copies.

My Committee understood that the Validation Act, recently sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, was intended practically to supersede the Asiatic Law Amendment Act as far as British Indians were concerned, who might establish domiciliary rights by reason of pre-war residence or the holding of certain certificates taken out before the passing of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act.

It is, however, difficult to reconcile this view with the action of the Transvaal Government as reported in these cablegrams.

Whether their view is or is not correct, my Committee feel sure that, in sanctioning the recently enacted Transvaal Legislation, His Majesty's Government could never have contemplated the administration of those Laws in such a manner as from these cablegrams would appear.

My Committee trust that the Secretary of State will, at the earliest possible moment, investigate these most serious and far reaching charges.—I have, etc,

(Signed) L. W. RITCH.
Secretary.

From.—M. K. Gandhi, Esq., Johannesburg.

To.—South Africa British Indian Committee, 28, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London.

Johannesburg, 3-10-1908.

Fifty-eight Indians prosecuted Komatipoort, Immigration Act read with new Act on account entering Colony without making application outside Colony under latter. All possessed Peace Preservation permits, Milner registration or other authority to enter. All long domiciled Transvaal just returned visit India sentenced two months or twenty pounds additional deportation order notwithstanding right under unrepealed Asiatic Act to apply registration eight days after entering. Seventeen minors, average age eleven children aforesaid detained. Community infuriated. Old residents, their children treated as prohibited immigrants, large interests at stake. People ought not be deported. Community firm about repeal old Act, provision free entry cultured Indians under strictest administrative test. Immense suffering anticipated.

From:—The Natal Indian Congress, Durban.

To:—The South Africa British Indian Committee, 28, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London.

Durban, 3-10-1908.

Fifty-seven Indians, Barberton two months; prisoners half starved; called upon eat animal fat acceptable neither to Mahomedans nor Hindus. Natal continues embargo Transvaal passengers. Help.

From:—M. K. Gandhi, Esq., Johannesburg.

To:—The South Africa British Indian Committee, 28, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London.

Johannerburg, 5-10-1908.

Transvaal returning Indians via Dolagoa Bay from visit India with families included brother late Chairman, Association, wife, babies, mother aged 80, paralytic, 17 minors removed train Komatipoor where 80 men, women, children herded small filthy room. Women, babies exposed open air whole night and day all foodless two days. Women, babies allowed proceed starving owing Mahomedan fast, Remainder conveyed kafir trucks Barberton where police prevented local Indians supplying food. Obliged, engage solicitor, Minors still detained. Alternatives charity local community gaol. Urgently beg Imperial Government intervene stop barbarous inhuman treatment. Religiously unclean food supplied some gaols consequent partial starvation.

MOSQUITOES AND PEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who have lived in India, in any intimacy with the native life the country will be fully prepared to accept the suggestion offered by "Many Lands" in "The Times" of the repellant action of peat on mosquitoes. These most annoysome pests, the "mali culices" of Horace, are nowhere more abounding than in India, where it is ound that some plants attract them and some repel them, notably the "Tulsi" or Sacred Basil "Ocymum sanctum," and, within my own observation, the Mexican thistle ("Argemone mexicana"). A common native means for clearing a room of them is to burn a little myrrh in it, and I always sprinkled a little tincture of myrrh on a pocket handkerchief and laid it on my pillow to keep them off me while I slept. The fumes of wormwood are also widely used in India for the expulsion of mosquitoes from the house and in Bombay I found the wealthy Indian merchants occasionally using for this purpose a pastille, imported from China, composed of juniper sawdust and pounded wormwood, the very sight of which before it was "increased" seemed to strike terror into the mosquitoes and dispel them They also seemed to avoid the smoke of tobacco.

To add a dash of gall to my ink—why do not European scientists engaging in researches of this character invariably first refer to India to learn what is already known there in connection with them? They are sure to find in both the literature and the folk-lore of the country available suggestions (and as well in fable as in fact) for their inspiration and guidance, the accumulation of 5,000 years of patient observation and irrepressible speculation. And after India they should turn to the classical writers of Greece and Rome, the dead pages of the antiquity that still survives in India—the India of the Hindus. They are sure to find something there also that will add, at least, to the interest if not to the practical value of their researches Pliny's heroical description of the "accursed mosquitoes" is one of the most lively of his literary passages, but they never quote it to redeem the stubborn dulness of their flavourless facts:—"In none of her works has Nature more convincingly shown her surpassing inteligence, her vast resources, and her ineffable perfection . . . than in the mosquito (gnat). . . . Where has she found room to place in it its eyes, its sense of taste, its sense of smell, and the organs of its sharp shrilling voice, so utterly disproportioned to the minuteness of its body? With what marvellous cunning has she spread its wings, and lengthened out its legs, and framed that long craving concavity of a belly and inflamed it with that insatiable thirst for blood, especially the blood of man!" Here we have not only Pliny the naturalist, but Pliny the man—who had uffered.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
in the *Times*.

Oct. 5.

DADABHAI PESTONJI MEMORIAL FUND.

MR. DADABHAI PESTONJI MASTER, late Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, now retires from the educational line, on account of the infirmity of old age. Education in our Presidency has had few votaries so devoted and yet so unassuming as Mr. Dadabhai. A West Scholar of the Elphinstone College and a pupil of his great namesake Mr. Dadabhai Navroji—The Grand Old Man of India—Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji commenced his career as a teacher more than half a century ago. He is a gentleman of spotless integrity and the most unassuming manners and was a remarkably successful teacher of Mathematics and Science. He founded two well-known educational institutions in Bombay, the Fort High School and the Young Ladies' High School, and spent the whole of his life in the high calling of the education of boys and girls. He now retires after an honourable, unobtrusive and useful life of hard and steady work, modestly and noiselessly carried on for many long years. The pupils, past and present, of the Young Ladies' High School, naturally desire, on the retirement of their venerable Principal, to honour him by presenting him with an address and a purse and they have already subscribed for the purpose over Rs. 800. As Mr. Dadabhai was connected for a long time with other educational institutions, it has been proposed, from certain quarters, that an opportunity should be given to the friends and admirers of Mr. Dadabhai as well as to all his old pupils, especially those of the old Fort High School of which he was for 22 years one of the proprietors, to associate themselves with this praiseworthy movement and the undermentioned have consented to be Members of the Managing Committee appointed for the purpose:—Mr. D. N. Wadia, M. A., Mr. Dadabhai Merwanji Jijibhai, Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Vakil, B. A., L L. B., Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, G. G. M. C., Mr. Dhanjibhai Bomanji, Mr. Framroj R. Joshi, Dr. Nasserwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M. A., M. D., Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistry, M. A., Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Dinshah Adenwalla, Mr. Kekobad Byramji Murzban, B. A., Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal M.A.. LL.B., Mr. Furdoonji Bomanji Jijibhoy, Mr. Kaikhushru N. Chandabhoy, B.A., Mr. Manek, Kavasji Patel, Miss Aimai Hirjibhoy Patel.

It is hoped that Mr. Dadabhai's old pupils, friends and admirers will subscribe liberally to the fund raised in honour of such an eminently worthy and reserving gentleman. All subscriptions are to be forwarded to

AIMAI HIRJIBHOY PATEL,
Principal, Young Ladies' High School.

POST OFFICE LITTLE WAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago I wrote to the P.O. requesting that letters addressed to my residence should be delivered there and not at my office. In due course I received a printed postcard intimating that my request should be attended to. It was addressed to my house and delivered at my office. Even the mildest joke is appreciated in this depressing weather. I am grateful.—Yours &c.

BABU BOANERGES CHATERJEE, B.A.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in June, between Claude Kreyer, 28th Light Cav., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Kreyer, Indian Army, and Clare, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. L. J. H. Grey, Indian Army, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.

AT a Conference at Pekin of the members of the Council on State Affairs, Prince Ching advocated the promulgation of a law requiring cultivators of the poppy throughout the Empire to stop planting the poppy at the end of three years from the end of the current year. As this period was considered to be too short, it was afterwards decided to recommend that an Imperial Edict be issued making the limit of time five years, whereby all cultivation of the poppy shall be stopped, in place of the ten years' limit ordered by a former Edict. A telegram says that an Edict has been issued which announces that the Government have abandoned the monopoly of opium selling, and that business on the license system will be substituted.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE "Clan Leslie" which has just arrived brought out the new pack for the local hunt, and the new huntsman, Will Morgan, is to be congratulated on having landed the hounds without any casualty.

The pack consisted 30 couple of whom 24 couple are dog hounds and notwithstanding their long confinement on beardship hounds looked very fit and well. With the active assistance of Messrs. Lord and Blair who, with the Master, met the steamer on arrival, hounds were quickly taken ashore and on their way to the Kennels at Santa Cruz in two big bullock vans which once again were sportingly placed at the Master's disposal by Mr. N. N. Wadia.

Just as the pleasures of a new season are commencing it has come as a great shock to the members of the Hunt to hear that William Cole, who proved himself such an excellent hunt servant last season, is dangerously ill in Newton Abbot Hospital and that there are but little hopes of his recovery. The South Devon and Dartmoor Hunts are getting up subscriptions for the benefit of his wife who is an invalid and any members of the Bombay Hunt who would like to subscribe should communicate with the Master who is getting up a local subscription.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

The Junior Tournament.

A CHALLENGE CUP.

1. The Cup can never be won outright by any team.

2. A Junior Tournament to be played at Bombay from February 1st, 1909 and following days.

3. Open to teams of four players only, two of whom shall have played in any open Tournament since January 1st 1904.

4. Not more than three players in each team shall have played in the finals of any tournament in India between 1st January 1904 and 1st January 1909.

5. Entrance Rs. 30 per team of which Rs. 20 will go to the winning team, in addition to which the winning team will be entitled to the custody of the Bombay Junior Polo Challenge Cup for not longer than twelve months or until the date of the next tournament (should that take place within twelve months) when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. The Cup is not to be taken out of India.

6. Ponies limited to 12 per team.

7. Duration of play Five periods of 7 1/2 mins. in all.

8. The Tournament will be played under the Rules of the I. P. A.

9. Entries close 16th January 1909.

L. BARRACLOUGH,
Hony. Secretary for Polo, Bombay Gymkhana.

THE OPEN TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will be held at Bombay, commencing on the 16th February 1909.

The Tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association.

The maximum number of Ponies for any team shall be 16 only.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for not longer than twelve months or until the date of the next tournament (should that take place within twelve months) when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

Duration of Play—Six Periods of 7½ minutes all in.

A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented to the Winning Team or, if perferred, expended in the purchase of four Cups, for the members of the winning team.

L. BARRACLOUGH,
Hony. Secretary for Polo, Bombay Gymkhana.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged ....Rs. 87,431-1-0	
Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji	300
Mr. Esmail Haji Ahmad..................	200
In pious memory of Bai Dinbai Piroshaw Dubash	50
In pious memory of the late Piroshaw Pestonji Dubash through Bai Goolbai Sorabji Dubash......	50
In memory of Bai Cursetbai Sapoorji Jiwaji	35
In pious memory of Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Reporter and Ardeshir Burjorji Reporter, from Maneckbai Burjorji Reporter	30
Pupils of Matric Class, Fort and Proprietory High Schools, Fort. in memory of their esteemed friend Sorabji Jiwanji Davar	25
Mr. Goolamhusein Jaffer Ruttonsey	25
In memory of my late mother from Jehangir Shaavksha Banaji	25
Mr Pallonji Pestonji Cooper.........	25
Sons of the late Mr. Burjorji Pestonji Reporter	21
Mr. Goculdas Khimji	10
Mr. Jiwandas Damodar..................	15
In pious memory of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Manker and R. B. G. A. Manker	5
Mr. Ganesh Nagesh Sahasrabudhe...	5
In memory of my late father Nusserwanji Dadabhai	3
In memory of my late mother Navajbai Nusserwanji Dadabhai.	3
In memory of the late Mr. Merwanji Dadabhai	3
In memory of the late Bai Maneckbai Merwanji Dadabhai..........	3
In memory of the late Mr. Dossabhai Dadabhai..................	3
Total Rs. 88,267-1-0	

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

23rd October, 1908.

THE police have arrested Benjamin Ford and Thomas Jones, youths residing at Darlaston (Staffordshire), on suspicion of being concerned in the maiming of a mare belonging to Mr. Springthorpe, which was found in a field so severely cut and mutilated that it had to be slaughtered. The accused were remanded.

MR. DERMOT O'BRIEN, one of the best-known of the organisers of the United Irish League, was arrested at Lisdoonvarna in connection with some recent cattle-driving in that district. He was brought before the magistrate, and in default of giving bail for future good behaviour was committed to prison for three months.

IN a recent issue we announced that surveys by the agency of the South Indian Railway had been sanctioned for lines from Trichinopoly to Ramnad, with a branch from Devakoti to Arantangi, and from Paramakudi to Virudupati. We now learn that the survey by the same Company has been sanctioned of a line from Erode to Nanjangode.

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THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

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KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

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NOTICE.

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The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1908.

THE SECOND AFGHAN WAR.

It is somewhat curious to contemplate the publication of an official record of certain events thirty years after the period to which it relates. Yet such is the case with the official account of the Second Afghan War which has just been published by the Government of India. The reason of this extraordinary delay, says General Tyrrell, is not the dilatory behaviour of the War Office, but the disinclination of Government to reopen "controversial discussion on points of diplomacy and strategy." Apparently, however, the delay in publication is more than counterbalanced by the excellence of the work which has been compiled by Sir Charles Macgregor and Captain Oliver, who, with a spirit of candour and of absolute impartiality, have prepared a most graphic and lucid account of the military operations of 1878-1880 and a clear and concise history of the diplomatic negotiations which preceded and accompanied them. The volume is for this reason likely to prove quite as interesting to the ordinary layman as to the professional expert. In many respects, as General Tyrrell points out, the Second Afghan War resembled the First Afghan War of forty years earlier. "The causes and courses of the two were similar. Both were provoked by the appearance and friendly reception of a Russian officer at Kabul; in both the invasion and occupation of the country of the British armies was easy of accomplishment, while its retention proved a matter of enormous difficulty. In both wars our arms sustained a serious disaster, though the defeat of General Burrows' Brigade at Maiwand was not comparable in extent or in horror to the tragedy of the Khura Kabul in 1841; and both wars ended by the exaction of a partial retribution and by our evacuation of the country."

Considering the privations to which the British forces were subjected on both occasions it is lamentable to contemplate the fact that the objects for which the invasion of Afghanistan was undertaken were never attained. The vassal ruler, whom Lord Auckland designed to place upon the throne of the Amir, never secured the coveted position and the establishment of a British Residency at Kabul, which was the underlying motive of Lord Lytton's policy, was never carried into effect. As to the difficulties and privations endured by the troops in a land "which produces no crops but men or stones," the salient fact is that up to the moment when the last camp within the Afghan border was evacuated, attacks were made daily on the baggage-guards and rightly upon the British camps. The activity of the enemy was aided by the absence of any efficient transport train for our troops; the climate was unhealthy; and the medical officers and their subordinates were utterly broken down by the incessant work by night and day, and the consequent anxiety and depression. "Some had almost literally no relief from toil, as from so many of their number becoming ill the duties became doubled and trebled for those who remained at their posts. The medical officer in charge of the section field hospital broke down early, next the surgeon of the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and a third arrived at Hari Singh simply capable of handing over his sick before being himself placed on the sick list. The medical officers had been thrown entirely on their own resources in regard to the pitching and striking of tents, receiving no European assistance for this purpose. They had also to muster the doolie-bearers before marching and drive them like so many cattle along the march. Others, not entitled to draw forage allowance, were obliged to march on foot and at the end of it to perform professional duties when worn out by fatigue and excessive heat. While the troops were passing through Peshawar there were twelve medical officers on the sick list at one time—and according to the returns of the officers' hospital, the percentage of medical officers to total admissions was 38·3."

The official account deals in the first place with the causes which led up to the Second Afghan War and the preparations made for it, and then proceeds successively to describe the operations of Sir Sam Browne's force in the Khyber and at Jalalabad, the withdrawal after the signing of the treaty of Gundamak, the occupation of the Kurram Valley and the capture of the Paiwar Kotal by Lord Roberts, the occupation of Kandahar by Sir Donald Stewart, the terrible fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his little band of comrades in 1879, and finally the famous advance of the avenging force under Lord Roberts and the victorious entry into Kabul. The chief lesson to be gleaned from the narrative is the unreliability and the inefficiency of the regular Afghan troops, who, in spite of laborious training by Sher Ali and his sons, offered very little resistance to the invaders and "were conspicuously beaten in the open field." General Tyrrell is probably correct in his statement that without the supervision of European officers an Asiatic army cannot be probably trained according to western methods of warfare, and clinches his argument with the instance of the Turkish army which without its staff of German officers at the Ottoman headquarters would be as those of Afghanistan or Persia. The real strength of Afghanistan lies in the masses of wild tribesmen whom she can call upon at a moment's notice to rise *en masse* and who are ever prepared to gather round the permanent nucleus of the regular army, much in the same way as the wild Highland clans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were wont to assemble under their respective headmen. It was these masses of undisciplined Afghan tribesmen who besieged Lord Roberts and his 7,000 men for seven days at Sherpore, and who wreaked their vengeance on the Hindus in Kabul who had trusted to the protection of British arms; and it was these same men who, when Ayub Khan's regular troops shrunk back, charged and broke the British line at Maiwand. This assumption of the offensive at Maiwand was at once the primary cause of the Ghazi's success and of the discomfiture of our troops. "Up to the actual moment of collision," writes General Tyrrell, "General Burrows had acted with judgment and manœuvred with skill, but after forming line of battle he engaged in an artillery and musketry duel with the enemy, whose guns outmatched his both in numbers and in weight of metal, and whose superior numbers enabled them gradually to envelop his flanks. Had the General imitated the example of Wellington at Assaye, and advanced at once boldly to the attack, there can be little doubt but that Maiwand would have been a victory instead of a defeat. In dealing with Asiatic tribesmen of the character of the Ghazis of Afghanistan, it seems to have been abundantly proved that Danton's motto of *l'audace, l'audace, encore l'audace* is the only one worth following, if success is to be attained. And this is especially the case when we remember that, however friendly the Amir himself may be to us, he is constrained to secure the loyalty of his people by persuading them of his hostility to us, and that therefore no amount of diplomatic intercommunication and friendly visits of State between the British Government and the Ruler of Kabul is worth half as much towards the preservation of peace or the conclusion of hostilities, as the case may be, as one or two crushing defeats inflicted upon the wild tribes of Afghans, who through racial antipathy, religious bigotry and the blundering diplomacy of the British have learned to regard us with eyes of hostility.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE PEACOCK THRONE.

LORD CURZON has once more come forward to remind a forgetful world of the history of the once famous Peacock Throne. The story was set going that one of the pedestals of this historical throne had been lately acquired for the New York Metropolitan Museum by its Director, Sir C. Purdon Clarke, whereupon Lord Curzon pointed out in the *Athenæum*, that really the Peacock Throne has no leg left which could be taken to New York or anywhere else, and referred his readers for the reasons to his classical work on Persia, where he has given for the first time after considerable research the true history of the real Peacock Throne on which sat the Great Moghul rulers of India from Shah Jehan onwards. As this work of the noble author is excessively rare now, though it was published only sixteen years ago, and as the subject is very interesting, we may give it here in outline. The famous throne was so called because on its superb canopy stood a peacock made of gold and set with jewels, with his tail spread, consisting all of saphires and other coloured stones. It was completed in Shah Jahan's time who first took his seat upon it in 1634. It remained with the Moghul Emperors of Delhi till 1739-40, when it was carried away amongst other precious things by the great Persian invader of India, Nadir Shah, to his native country of Persia. At the Court of Teheran it was supposed to rest in the possession of the successor of Nadir Shah to the present day, and visitors to the royal palace in that city are still shown a magnificent throne which is commonly believed by nearly every one to be the famous Peacock Throne carried off from Delhi by Nadir Shah. Lord Curzon was also shown it when he visited the Persian capital nearly twenty years ago. But doubts having arisen in his mind as regards its identity with the famous structure of Delhi, he was led to investigate the matter minutely, with the result that his doubts were confirmed. The throne now at Teheran dates only from the reign of Fateh Ali Shah which began in 1799, and was constructed on his marriage with an Isphani lady called Tans Khanum or the Peacock Lady. This accounts for this throne being also called "Takht Tans" or Peacock Throne. It has no canopy and no peacock, and bears no resemblance to the descriptions that have come down to us of the real Peacock Throne of Shah Jehan.

Then, it may be naturally asked, what became of the real Peacock Throne of Delhi taken to Persia by Nadir Shah. That throne fell into the hands of Kurds when Nadir was murdered and his camp plundered in 1757, and these wild and lawless people broke it to pieces and divided it among themselves. Fraser, the well-known traveller, learnt this fact in 1822 from a Kurd. This accounts for the disappearance of this previous historical throne embellished with priceless jewels. But there seems to have existed also a duplicate of this throne; for Malcolm, the historian of Persia, says that Nadir Shah was so fond of the Peacock Throne that he had another made exactly like it, but of course decked with inferior jewels. This second and inferior Peacock Throne was in the possession of Shah Rukh, the blind grandson of Nadir, in a broken-down condition, and was extracted along with other jewels from him by cruel tortures at the instance of Aga Mahomed Shah in 1750. The latter ruler had these ruined fragments made up into a throne of modern shape and size; and this now stands in a corner of the royal palace at Teheran, a lofty chair exquisitely enamelled and completely covered with rubies and emeralds. This chair-like throne might, with some semblance of truth, be called a sort of successor to the celebrated Peacock Throne. But the other throne at Teheran which is usually called the Peacock Throne has no title to be called by this celebrated name, and has nothing whatever to do with the far-famed imperial seat of the Great Moghuls of Delhi. Hence it will be seen that the original Peacock Throne of Delhi was broken up more than a century and a half ago by the ferocious Kurds for the precious gems it contained, and it is impossible that one of the pedestals should remain intact up to the present day. What Sir C. P. Clark has now got hold of is very likely, as Lord Curzon shrewdly surmises, a fragment of one of the modern thrones of the later degenerate Moghuls, carried away from Delhi after the Mutiny of 1857 and the consequent confusion. The Americans have, therefore, little reason to rejoice over this addition to their Museum.

IRON AND STEEL IN BENGAL.

WHEN an author starts to write a monograph on the iron and steel work of an Indian Province and opens with a paragraph headed B.C. 1400 to B.C. 150 one feels a little aghast, yet this is what Mr. Watson of the Indian Educational Service has done in writing of the history of the subject in Bengal, and a perusal of the lengthy and extremely interesting volume convinces the reader that the writer has an absolutely comprehensive grasp of his subject, not always, we may remark, an outstanding feature of documents of a similar nature published by Government. We will be forgiven for following closely in Mr. Watson's first footsteps by noting the frequent references to iron in the Vedas where swords, bows and arrows, spears, javelins, lances, hatchets and the discus and also coats-of-mail are mentioned, and also the fact that weapons were whetted on a grindstone and polished to enhance their appearance. Also the system of tempering steel is mentioned as being accomplished—just as it is to-day—by immersion in a variety of liquids. Passing over many years which all give evidence of the increasing use of iron, one comes to a date given differently as the ninth and thirteenth century when the Kanarak Black Pagoda was built, it being described by Ferguson—who ascribed to it the earlier date—as noteworthy because the ceiling is supported by wrought iron beams, "showing a knowledge of the properties and strength of the material, that is remarkable in a people who are now so utterly incapable of forging such masses." Another relic of the past is an iron breach-loading gun dating from the twelfth to fourteenth century which is chiefly notable in that as late as 1760 the English were only using muzzle-loaders. The great impetus to the Bengal iron workers came from the Mohamedan conquerors and at several places such as Dacca, Monghyr, Patna and Protapnagar large industries sprang up. To-day indigenous iron working in Bengal is at a low ebb. The latest figures available by Mr. Watson are those of 1901 when only 15.9 per ten thousand of the population were employed in the industry and of these 20·2 per cent were working in iron and steel works conducted on European lines. Iron and steel working is the traditional occupation of the Kamars and Lohars but only 208,461 of these are so engaged or 23·5 per cent. of the total population of these castes and their production, or rather the production of all engaged, is as small as 1·5lbs per head of population. As has been said above, these figures relate to 1901 and since then there has been a very great increase in the number and size of engineering firms and factories, but as far as can be seen it has been somewhat at the expense of the native village worker. Into the technical side of village methods of smelting it is not necessary to go closely, but it may be noted that cupidity, leading to dishonesty, has brought down the industry, for as the local smelters sold their iron by weight they were loth to express much of the slag. There is, however, the advantage that the refined iron is admirably suited for working by native blacksmiths, being far more soft and malleable than English iron, and so free from a certain amount of competition. It will be interesting to see what effect the Tata Works will have and whether they will have the effect of driving out the low grade iron and steel which is manufactured at present.

THE Bishop of Lahore is expected back, from Europe, on the 12th proxime.

MALARIA is terribly virulent in Lahore; the last weekly death rate shows 374 deaths, the average rate being 36.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Sitting Dhurna.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

"All the diplomatists are enjoying themselves enormously; all the newspaper offices are buzzing like disturbed hives of hornets; all the wiseacres are pulling the longest possible faces." In this flippant manner Mr. Churchill, who seems to forget that he is now a Cabinet Minister, referred in his speech at Dundee last night to the grave situation that has arisen in the East owing to the evidently concerted action—it is ridiculous to deny that it was concerted—of Prince Ferdinand and Emperor Francis Joseph in tearing up the Treaty of Berlin without the consent of all the other contracting Powers, without in the case of at least two of them giving them an opportunity of saying in time whether they approved or not. Mr. Churchill has not improved his position by the irresponsible tone of a part of his speech from which I have quoted and the rebuke which the "Westminster Gazette" administered to him in studiously polite language is generally applauded. If the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary had not spoken in a very different sense earlier the people in Sofia and in Vienna might have supposed that the views which have been unanimously expressed by British journals did not represent the opinion of the country and of the Government. The "Times" shows what it thinks of Mr. Churchill's remarks by toning them down in its report and by not alluding to them at all in its article on the situation. Summed up in two or three words the feeling of British people at home, and I have no doubt it is the same in India, is that what the Bulgarian Prince—he is not recognised here as King—and the Austrian Emperor have done is not cricket. Sir Edward Grey after calling attention to the alteration that has taken place in the attitude of this country to Turkey and to the causes that have brought that alteration about went on to say:—"Now I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but the feeling of the whole of this country, when I say that, when we contemplated the change which has been produced in Turkey in the last few months by the new *régime* it was our desire and our hope that nothing should be done outside Turkey which would in any way disturb the work of reform in hand. We wished to see them have a fair opportunity and every encouragement, and that they should have every chance of developing the work. But at this hopeful and critical moment has come the declaration of Bulgarian Independence and the news that Austria is going to take over Bosnia and Herzogovina, while she renounces her rights over another portion of Turkish territory. Well, every one who has read the newspapers the last two or three days realizes the apprehension which that news has caused." The material and practical change that has been made, he pointed out, was not great from one point of view. But the manner in which this has been brought about is, to speak mildly, both irregular and abrupt. It is, he went on to say, an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin which was done without previous agreement with other Powers, and, so far as I know, without any word in advance to Turkey, who is the Power most intimately concerned in the change. After indicating the disastrous effect that this double *coup* may have on the joyful prospects that have been awakened in Turkey after the long and dreary period of misrule—prospects apparently not to the liking of some of the reactionary Governments in Europe—the Foreign Minister continued:—"Our attitude, I think, should be this. We cannot recognize the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it. We cannot ourselves recognize the result of any such action, till the other Powers have been consulted, including especially this case Turkey, who is one of the other Powers most closely concerned because, if it is to become the practice in foreign politics that any single Power or State can at will make abrupt violations of international treaties, you will undermine public confidence with all of us. I think the desire is growing in Europe to see the pace of the increase of expenditure upon armaments diminish, but you cannot expect to see the expenditure on armaments diminish if people live in apprehension that treaties can be constantly altered without the consent of all the Powers who are parties to them, and the risk, I feel, is this, that what already has been done may lead to further questions being raised, which would entail new complications. In any case it would be very desirable to lose no time in assuring Turkey that, in any revision of the Treaty of Berlin which frees other Powers or States such as Austria and Bulgaria from particular obligations, the interests and status of Turkey will receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. We earnestly desire to see things so fairly guided that the result of any changes may not be to discourage, but to give real and effective support to the progress of the new Government and Constitution in Turkey; and we shall use our influence to that end." There is a general hope here that if a conference assembles it will be confined to the Bosnian and Bulgarian questions. Otherwise we may not know to what complications such a conference would lead. In this connection a remarkable article has been published under the heading "Compensations" in the *Novoe Vrémya* the writer of which anticipates the dismemberment of Turkey and a European war if Greece, Rumania and Italy are, as is feared, casting greedy eyes on Ottoman territories. The basis of the conference must therefore be, it is argued, sought in the policy of those Powers which consent to forego compensations—namely, England and France. "And here arises the important question: Will Russia also be able to maintain the position of a dispassionate arbiter?" The "Novoe Vremya" is constrained to ask the question, because Count Khevenhulier alleges that M. Isvolsky, whose interview with Sir E. Grey is awaited with much interest, consented to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and because the German papers assert that Russia gave her consent for a consideration. "The people of Russia have a right to know whether Bosnia was sold at the Buchlau meeting and, if so, for what price. Russia, in her foreign policy has one Holy of Holies, the Slav idea—the supreme embodiment of Russian patriotism. To offend the Salv idea as done by the Reichstadt Agreement is to offend Russian patriotism." The "Novoe Vremya" demands an assurance that Russian diplomacy, besides other mistakes, shall not be committed to the incredible blunder of accepting any Austrian compensatory gifts.

MR. BUCHANAN AT BLAIRGOWRIE.

It has not I think been usual for a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, who has no voice or vote in Council, to talk very much about matters of Indian policy on public platforms, and Mr. Buchanan's speech at Blairgowrie on Friday night was, therefore, somewhat of a new departure. But if Viscount Morley does not mind, nobody else need complain, and I cannot say that Mr. Buchanan threw very much light on the situation though, as always, he was interesting. He began by mentioning that it was since his previous visit to his constituents that he had been given "a responsible part in connection with Indian affairs" and by acknowledging not only the honour of being associated with the Government of that great country but the opportunity it afforded him of "serving under a man of such commanding personality and of such a great record in literature and politics as Lord Morley." Dealing with the new spirit that has arisen or as it would be more accurate perhaps to say has come to a head there were, he observed, violent and unreasonable people. The violent people the Government would deal with as violent people should be dealt with. The reasonable people, in India as elsewhere, were always in a prominent minority, (only in a minority?) and if they managed to satisfy the reasonable people they could afford to neglect the unreasonable. That was what Lord Morley and the Government of India were endeavouring to do. In the course of the next few months they might hear a good deal about alterations or reforms in the details of the Government of India, and he hoped the object in view would be understood. But after all, whatever was done in that direction was a small matter. It was our bounden duty to endeavour to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the intelligent men whom we had educated. But they were a comparatively small minority. They were numbered by hundreds of thousands, not by millions, and over and above there was a population numbered not by millions but by hundreds of millions, for whom the spirit in which they were governed was infinitely more important than any change in the letter of an Act of Parliament. The poor peasants scattered over India should have justice fairly administered by kindly and sympathetic and intelligent rulers. That was what this country had done in the past, was doing now, and, he hoped, would continue to do even better than before. Mr. Buchanan left before the proceedings terminated, explaining that an important meeting had been called in London for the following day. He evidently alluded to the weekly sitting of the Secretary of State's Council, which was held on Saturday and which it is understood had before it the question of the projected reforms. It may be noted that two days after this meeting of the Council Lord Morley arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the King. He is the fourth or fifth important Minister who has been in attendance during his Majesty's short stay at his Highland castle. It may be assumed that in the case at least of three of these Ministers, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Morley—the "attendance" was not ceremonious but more in the nature of an "audience."

THE INDIAN IRRECONCILABLES.

REMARKABLE OUTBURST BY BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

What does Mr. Gokhale think of the extremely candid letter which Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal contributes to the "Manchester Guardian"? I should imagine that he will be rather disconcerted. At any rate, this characteristic outburst of the would-be Parnell of India is not likely to facilitate the mission of the ambassador of the Indian "Constitutional Party" or what is understood to be his mission, namely, to win over influential support here to the demands of the "Moderates" of the National Congress. Whatever others may do, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, at any rate, makes no concealment of what is the real nature of the aspirations in which he and his friends indulge. He considers there should be "no misunderstanding about the ultimate idea of the Indian Nationalist party. Here is his definition of that ideal. "Perfect autonomy, or Swaraj, as Dadabhai Naeroji put it, is our ideal. We desire to be a free nation among the free nations of the world, freely participating upon our own right in the universal life of humanity and thereby making our special intellectual, moral, and spiritual contribution to that life, to the good of man and the glory of God." But freedom is a thing that one nation can never give to another. "And the Indian Nationalist party refuse to accept it as a friendly and generous gift from the British people. Her political supremacy in India means so much, economically, intellectually, and morally, as well as politically, to England that she is not going to make any such gift to us. But even if she offered it we would not have it. It would not be worth having. And even if we foolishly took it we could never keep it to ourselves. India, like other free countries, must struggle and grow into her own freedom, learning through her own struggles all her lessons of a free and self-regulated and self-sustained national life." He goes on to assert that it depends upon the British people whether the revolution he predicts is peaceful or otherwise.

(Concluded on page 8.)

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

Object of the Powers.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON TURKISH REFORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, said: "The object of the communications with the Powers is to secure agreement to a programme which, without widening the area of disturbance, will settle the difficulties.

"Turkey being the most adversely affected, the Government trust that the first object of the Powers will be to secure her compensation, to safeguard her interests, and to strengthen the new regime, which has had such beneficial results on Turkish administration."

The approval of Turkey, Sir Edward added, would be necessary to any programme.

In opening the Autumn Exhibition, illustrative of the art and life of the various Mahomedan countries, at Whitechapel Art Gallery this afternoon, Lord Lansdowne said he rejoiced to see Turkey making a new departure and endeavouring to take her place among the great civilized communities of the world. Great Britain, he said, should give her every possible encouragement and effective support.

A war-like demonstration took place at Cettinge to-day.

Two daughters of Prince Nicholas headed a procession through the streets. Banners were carried and war-songs were sung.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have reached a deadlock.

Turkey insists on Bulgaria capitalising the Eastern Rumelian Tribute which Bulgaria declines to do.

LATER.

Turkey estimates the amount due from Bulgaria, owing to the lapse of the Eastern Rumelian Tribute, at ten millions sterling.

M. IZVOLSKY.

Arrival in Berlin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

M. Izvolsky has arrived in Berlin.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

A Striking Manifesto.

LONDON OCTOBER 23.

Owing to recent doings on the part of the reactionaries the Committee of Union and Progress at Constantinople have issued a manifesto declaring that any attempt to upset the Constitution will be instantly crushed by the Committee and the Army.

KAISER'S SON MARRIED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Kaiser's fourth son was married in Berlin to-day to Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glucksburg.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED.

Seventeen Convictions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Sixteen of the Suffragettes, who were arrested during the disturbances at the opening of Parliament, have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and one to three months.

BRITISH SQUADRON IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Enthusiastic Receptions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Sir Percy Scott and the officers and bluejackets of the British squadron have been feted at Pretoria and Johannesburg.

The crowds walked arm in arm with the sailors in the procession through the streets.

MAYOR OF HIGH WYCOMBE.

A Lady Nominated.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Miss Dove, Principal of Wycombe, Abbey College, has been nominated Mayor of High Wycombe.

This is the first time in history that a lady has been so nominated.

FORTH-CLYDE CANAL SCHEME.

Linking North Sea and the Atlantic.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Glasgow Corporation has decided to request the Government to sanction the construc[tion] of a ship-canal joining the Forth and the Clyde, thus linking the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The plans for the [sa]me are ready.

THE KANTAO INCIDENT.

Alleged Japanese Treachery.

TWO KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

According to a "Times" telegram from Peking an official statement has been issued on the recent incident at Kantao declari that fourteen unarmed Chinese police were attempting to prevent the Japanese from constructing an outpost on territory long occupied by the Chinese, when they were treacherously fired on by the Japanese Gendarmery, before they were able to communicate their intention to effect an amicable settlement.

One officer and one policeman were killed and others wounded.

SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

The Royalist Reverse.

GOVERNMENT DESPATCH TROOPS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Reuter wires from Teheran that owing to the Royalist reverse at Tabriz the Government is sending four regiments there.

RACING.

Cambridgeshire Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows :—

5 to 2	against	Cocksure II.
13 to 2	,,	Poor Boy.
100 to 9	,,	Monte Rosa.
100 to 8	,,	Land League.
100 to 7	,,	Lucus and Succour.
100 to 6	,,	Wheatear and Silver Heeled.
20 to 1	,,	Simonson and the Nut.

Scratchings—Pure Gem, Angelus and Rhodora.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Jephson, who served in the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.

[Arthur Jermy Mounteney Jephson, youngest son of Rev. John Mounteney Jephson, whose death is announced, has been King's Messenger since 1901. He was educated at Tonbridge Preparatory School, and at Eton, and was a Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society and Royal Brussells Geographical Society. Mr. Jephson was a Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles and commanded a detachment in the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley, 1887-90. His publications included "Emin Pasha and the Rebellion at the Equator," "Stories told in an African Forest" and "The Story of a Billard Ball 1897."]

OPIUM REVENUE.

Still Increasing

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The opium revenue continues to increase; that for the past month for which returns are to-day published, was Rs. 28,00,000 more than the estimate, bringing the total since the beginning of the official year to Rs. 81,00,000 more than was anticipated in the last Budget statement.

ENDANGERING HUMAN LIFE.

Ellis Opera Co. Proprietor Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 23.

Mr. Ellis, Proprietor of the Ellis Opera Company, was to-day fined Rs. 30 by the City Magistrate for having fired a revolver shot and thereby endangered human safety. He pleaded guilty and expressed regret at having broken the law in ignorance.

The Magistrate accepted his explanation that his object in firing a shot when nobody was close by was to stop a a yoked bullock from bolting.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Culprit Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

A man, named Baul Sheik, is under arrest for placing an iron chair across the Railway line, on the Naihatti Branch, of the East Indian Railway.

The man is from the Mymensingh district.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Captain Weinman Cross-Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The whole of yesterday in the Midnapore conspiracy case was taken up with the further cross-examination of Captain Weinman.

NASIK ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. Williams Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 23.

At the hearing of the case to-day, Mr. Waidya, Assistant Public Prosecutor, called Mr. Foarde, Superintendent of Police, who deposed that he had taken the statements of the pilgrims except two. The dead one was too old. None gave information concerning the case.

Examined by Mr. Binning, witness spoke to the statements made by witnesses to the police. He swore that no witnesses knew Mr. Williams by same. He also swore that the the statements made to him were contradicted by the principal evidence given in Court.

Captain Marjoribanks, recalled, swore that Mr. Williams shewed a bruise on the leg on Thursday. The bruise was caused by the kick of a bullock. A similar kick might have caused Bhausing's death.

Mr. Vaidya submitted a charge under Section 325.

Mr. Binning addressed the Court at length and submitted that the Court's duty was to discharge the accused. The evidence was obviously false all through.

The Court adjourned for one hour.

Mr. Jackson said, for reasons, recorded, he must discharge Mr. Williams under Section 209.

LATE MAHARAJA OF MYMENSINGH.

Sympathy of B. I. Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The offices of the British Indian Association were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Maharaja of Mymensing, who was a prominent member of Association for 23 years.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED.

Mistaken Identity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

An assault on a European, named E. R. Hodge, took place this morning in Amherst Street.

Hodge is an engine driver on the N.-W. Railway.

According to his story, while he has going along Amherst Street, some twenty Native Christians suddenly attacked him with sticks and some of them said "Well, Jacob, well, Fernandez, this man is Howard." Hodge cried out that he was not Howard but Hodge. When he fell town exhausted his assailants bolted. He was admitted to the Medical College Hospital, where it was found he had a nasty blow on the left eye and bruises all over the body.

The matter has been reported to the police.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNITY CONVENTION.

Enfranchisement of Natives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 23.

A "Pioneer" special telegram dated London, 22nd October, states that the "Standard's" Durban correspondent understands that the South African Unity Convention now sitting there, has decided to enfranchise all Natives passing an educational test and also qualifying in a manner as yet undecided. The native voters in the Cape, who outnumber Natals white voters. will be undisturbed in their possession of the franchise.

MANICKTOLLAH BOMB CASE.

Fourth Day's Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

At the fourth day's hearing of the Manicktollah bomb case, yesterday, Mr. Norton occupied the whole day in detailing the incriminating evidence against each of the accused individually.

It is expected that Mr. Norton will occupy the whole of to-day also.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Last Week's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

Two thousand six hundred and forty-nine plague deaths occurred in India last week, the Bombay Presidency reporting 1,426, the Central Provinces and Berar 282, the Mysore State 223, the Hyderabad State 158, Rajputana 226, the Punjab 122, the Madras Presidency 65, Bengal 72, the United Provinces 19, Burma 35, and Central India 24.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India for 12 months on private affairs—

Captain J. H. V, Barr, 109th Infantry.

THE Government of India have decided to abolish the military detention barrack at Bangalore, one such place being considered sufficient for the 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

THE "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that cholera has appeared in the Tirah and Miranzai country and has spread across the border of the Kohat District.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Recommendations Approved by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

The Government of Madras have approved the recommendations of the Industrial Conference, held last month, that there should be a special department under a special officer to deal with Industrial questions.

This officer will be styled the Director of Industries and will correspond direct with Government and is to submit to Government his recommendations as to the constitution, functions and curriculum of industrial institutions under his control and budget estimates of grants to them for 1909-10.

In carrying out industrial development, Government consider that immediate action is possible as regards the establishment of a bureau of information and an industrial museum, preparation of a list of trades and manufactures in the Presidency, which are of sufficient importance to justify the establishment of special industrial schools in relation to them, and the formation of a local Industrial Committee, consisting of persons in trade or especially interested in industrial work, for assisting the Director of Industries with advice.

The Director is also asked to submit proposals for giving effect to the recommendations of the Conference in regard to the establishment of six weaving institutions on the lines of the Manchester or Bradford Textile Schools, at six centres in the Presidency, each under an Indian expert; the employment of a dyeing expert to report on the state of this industry in the Presidency; the establishment of a leather trade school, with a small tannery attached; the offer of a reward for a design of suitable oil-extracting plant and the introduction of improved oil presses, etc., and the extension of well-boring operations.

LATER.

In connection with the Technical Conference order wired this morning, His Excellency the Governor in Council recognises, as a general principle, that the exploitation of industries should be regarded not as a normal, but as an exceptional function of Government and on the general question of limitations that should be set to functions of the State, in attempting to promote industrial development, His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusions arrived at by the Conference, with the restrictions which the Conference has laid down.

Government are convinced that private enterprise has nothing to fear, while it mayl have much to gain, from the association of the State in the work of promoting the industria development of the country.

RETURN OF AFGHAN REFUGEES.

Landed Property Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 23.

A large number of exiled Afghans, in the entourage of Sardar Mohammand Ayub Khan, have from time to time, in the past, been permitted to return to their country.

A batch of eight men, who lately received permission from the Amir to return, have now left for Kabul. Among them is one Mohammad Ishaq, son of the Colonel of Sardar Ayub Khan.

From private letters from Kabul, it appears that Afghan refugees returning to their country have been given back such of their landed properties as were still in the possession of the State, and those whose properties had been sold, prior to their return, have been awarded, by the Afghan Government, equal landed properties elsewhere in the country.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The White Chrysanthemum."

THE Ellis Opera Company achieved the summit of their powers last night in their interpretation of "The White Chrysanthemum, and their presentation of this pretty opera was a genuine success. From beginning to end the Company maintained a degree of merit which they had not previously attained. They had the right scenery; and the right costumes; and the players were all word-perfect. The story is that of a young lieutenant whose fiancee, Sybil Cunningham, goes to Japan to be married to her lover. In the middle of their love-making the lieutenant's father, a crusty old Admiral, arrives bringing an American heiress for his son. Sybil disguises herself as a Japanese tea girl to escape detection, but eventually marries the lieutenant, while the American heiress transfers her "affections" to the lieutenant's naval chum Miss Lizzie Primmer as Sybil or "O'San" the White Chrysanthemum was very effective and the scene where she opens a basket from her lover and finds a pretty crimson kimona, with sandals, fan, parasol, bangles and a white crysanthemum, was exquisitely done. With Mr. Rooney, as the naval lover, in gold lace and buttons, Miss Primmer had a duet "As the years go by," which brought the vocalistt much applause. Mr. Rooney knows how to modulate his voice to that of his partner in the song. Mr. Osborne as the white haired Admiral was in good form, though his was a case of an old head on very young shoulders. Miss Doreen O'Connor played the American heiress quite well and sang "I'm the only pebble on the beach" with much spirit. In the third act Miss O'Connor looked very facinating in her green "confection," and her duet with Mr. Ellis "I'll be your popsy-wopsy woo" was very telling. Miss Brandon had a song, "A delicate sort of hint" very agreeably rendered, Last night's presentation of "The White Chrysanthemum" sufficiently proved the fact that there is room in Bombay for a stock company if too much is not expected of them.

To-night: A Gay Parisienne."

We regret that through an inadventance we announced that Carter the Magician opens at the Bandmann Theatre on Monday. As a matter of fact Mr. Carter arrives in Bombay to-day, but does not commence his entertainment till November 2nd which is Monday week.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S "NORTHBROOK."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander C. B. Henley, will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta with the 1st Battalion Border Regiment. consisting of 23 officers, 6 ladies, and 8 children; 4 warrant officers, 8 women, and 6 children; 954 men rank and file, 24 women, and 32 children; and details comprising 4 officers, 2 ladies, 3 children, 1 man, and 2 women. The above troops were transhipped on board the "Northbrook" from the transport "Plassy," which arrived here on Thursday.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. D. M. Field to be Durbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

The appointment of Mr. Max Miersch, as acting German Consul, Madras, is recognised.

Lieut. T. G. M. Harris to be Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Captain H. Stewart, from leave, to be District Judge, Peshawar.

Mr. P. J. G. Pipon to be Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Major D. B. Blakeway to be Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Captain R. Garrett to to be Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Captain D. G. Wilsen to be Assistant Commissioner, Thal.

The usual regulations for examination of candidates at the Indian Civil Service in London next August are published.

Resumption of office by Bishop Copleston as Metropolitan after absence on leave is notified.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army.—To be Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Malleson.

To be Brevet-Colonel.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Phillips.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants H. P. Pett, E. V. Jones, D. A. Blair, L. G. B. Harrison, S. Hutcheson and F. A. Don.

Retirements.—Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Campbell from 27th instant; Captain F. P. James goes on temporary half pay list from to-day.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lieut. H. S. Symons, Bombay Light Horse; Lieut. A. G. Harrison, 1st Punjab Volunteers, and Captain S. C. G. Wood, 1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A statement of position of gold standard reserve on 30th June last, to-day published, shows a total of eighteen million sterling, of which ten millions was in investments and eight millions in rupees in India.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins from Bombay is placed on special duty in the Commerce and Industry Department to act for Mr. M. J. Cogswell, proceeding on one year's leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanders W. G. Beauchamp, C. J. C. Kendall and D. S. Gibsone and Lieutenant E. Stocker receive step promotion each.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Construction (1) by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is sanctioned of the broad-gauge extension of Balaman-Madhoganj branch from Madhoganj to Saudee, seventeen miles, and (2) by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of a broad gauge line to connect Gurmasini with that line.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Revd. J. Godber to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Revd. E. Meyler to be Chaplain on probation, Lucknow Establishment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. A. Mcharg, R.E., has one year's leave from the 26th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Pandit Bisheshar Nath Razdan and Messrs. T. Narayanswami Pillai and M. Venkataramana Ram have honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

Mr. H. Nelson, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, retires from the 15th proximo, Mr. C. E. Dupins from the 1st instant and Mr. J. H. William from the 16th proximo.

Mr. W. E. Curry is reposted as Examiner of Accounts, Burma relieving Mr. Sinclair transferred to the N.-W. Railway.

THE FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23:

Numbers under famine relief are down to 32,000, almost all being in Bengal and Central Provinces.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 21st October :—

Moderate rain during week in parts of Dharwar and Kathiawar and slight in parts of Konkan, Satara and Belgaum. Rainfall generally sufficient, but more needed in places for kharif crops and rabi cultivation and would everywhere be welcome. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Belgaum, by rats and rust in parts of Karachi and by grasshoppers in parts of Nasik, and withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum and Palanpur. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting generally in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Baroda and Cutch. Sowing continues in parts of Gujarat, Thana, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of Nasik and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira and Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly increased in parts of Karnatak, and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind is 18 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 61 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 25 to 47 per cent., and in Karnatak 30 to 51 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages are normal. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 10th instant: gratuitous—Bijapur 681, Jath 109.

MAJOR MACNAB, Civil Surgeon of Simla, will be posted to Peshawar, as Civil Surgeon, when he vacates his present appointment.

MR. THORNTON, who was in charge of the Amir's leather factory at Kabul, arrived recently at Peshawar, on his return to India.

MR. D. J. TATA'S visit to Simla has resulted in a complete settlement of all outstanding questions in connection with the Research Institute.

TO-DAY'S MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL.

First Revelation of the Koran to Mahomed.

To-day the Mahomedans hold a solemn festival in honour of their sacred book of the Koran which they believe was sent down by God through an angel to the lowest heaven, one night in the month of Ramzan, to be afterwards revealed piecemeal by him to Mahomed. What that night was is not known to men; only the Prophet and his few companions knew it precisely. It is commonly believed to have been the night of the twenty-seventh day in Ramzan, which falls to-day. But it is also variously believed to have been the twenty-first or twenty-third of the month. It is called "Lailatal Kadr" or the Night of Power, because of the excellence or power of this night above all other nights of the year. The excellences of this night are said to be innumerable, and it is believed that during its solemn hours the entire animal and vegetable creation bow down in humble adoration to the Almighty. It is mentioned in the Koran itself in the following passage which forms its ninety-seventh chapter or surra. "Verily we caused it (the Koran) to descend on the Night of Power. And what shall make thee know what the Night of Power is? The Night of Power excelleth a thousand months, on that night the Angels and the Spirit descend by their Lord's command upon every errand. There is peace everywhere till the breaking of the dawn." God, according to this, sent down his revelation and the clear view of divine truth which first burst upon Mahomed's mind on this auspicious night. The Mahomedans therefore do well to commemorate very solemnly this anniversary as it recurs every year in this sacred month of Ramzan

The Angel or the Spirit, referred to in the above passage by Mahomed, is generally taken to be Gabriel, who is supposed to have been the medium of the revelation of the Koran to Mahomed. Gabriel is often referred to in the Koran, but only twice mentioned by name. Mahomed had heard of the Holy Ghost in the Bible, and he seems to have confounded him with Gabriel as is clear from several passages in the Koran. Gabriel's first appearance to Mahomed on this Night of Power is thus related: Mahomed was wont to retire to Mount Hira for a month every year. When the year of his mission came, he went to Hira in the month of Ramzan for the purpose of sojourning there, having his family with him; and there on that mount he remained until the night arrived in which God was pleased to bless him. Gabriel came to him and said to him 'Recite!' and he replied 'What shall I recite?' And he said 'Recite thou in the name of thy Lord who created: created man from clots of blood. Recite thou! For the Lord is most beneficent: Who hath taught the use of the pen: hath taught that which he knoweth not!' After this the Prophet went to the middle of the mountain and heard a voice from Heaven which said 'Thou art the Messenger of God and I am Gabriel.' He continued standing in his place to contemplate Gabriel until he withdrew. The words 'Recite thou in the name of the Lord . . . he knoweth not' have been embodied in the ninety-sixth chapter of the Koran and are generally believed to be the first passage of that book to be revealed to the Prophet.

Ayesha one of the Prophet's wives gives another and more circumstantial account which brings out the strange method of revelation better. "The first revelations which the Prophet received were in true dreams; and he never dreamt but it came to pass as regularly as the dawn of day. After this he was fond of retirement, and used to seclude himself in a cave in Mount Hira and worship there day and night, till one day the revelation came down to him, and the angel came to him and said 'Read!' but the Prophet said, 'I am not a reader,' and the Prophet related that the angel took hold of me and squeezed me as much as I could bear, and he then let me go, and said again 'Read!' and I said, 'I am not a reader.' Then he took hold of me a second time and squeezed me as much as I could bear and then let me go, and said 'Read! and I said 'I am not a reader,' and he took hold of me a third time and squeezed me as much as I could bear and said 'Read in the name of thy Lord . . . . he knoweth not.' Then the Prophet repeated the words himself, and with his heart trembling he returned to Mecca to Khadija and said 'Wrap me up, wrap me up.' And they wrapped him up in a garment till his fear was dispelled and he told Khadija what had passed and he said: 'Verily I was afraid I should have died,' Khadija said 'No, it will not be so. I swear by God he will never make you melancholy or sad. For verily you are kind to your relatives, you speak the truth, you are faithful in trust, you bear the afflictions of the people, you spend in good works what you gain in trade, you are hospitable and you assist your fellow men.' Then Khadija's cousin Warakah said to the Prophet, 'O son of my brother! What do you see?' Then the Prophet told him what he saw, and Warakah said, 'That is the Angel which God sent to Moses.' Ayesha also relates that the Prophet when asked how the revelation came to him, answered: 'Sometimes like the noise of a bell, and sometimes the angel would come and converse with me in the shape of a man, And discoursed with me, and I committed to memory what he said.'

Thus then did the Angel Gabriel first visit Mahomed on the Night of Power, commemorated to-day by the Moslems all over the world, and reveal to him those lines we have given above which begin the 96th chapter of the Koran. That is the very first part of that book to be revealed to man. The other parts were revealed to Mahomed piecemeal during the next twenty years. He left them all in a confused state at his death; and it was only some years later that the parts were all collected, and the sacred volume was published by his friend and successor Abu Bakar.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE marriage took place yesterday, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, of Mr. F. W. Marrs, Principal of Elphinstone High School, and son of the Rev. F. Marrs of Nottingham, and Miss Nance Stringer, daughter of the late Mr. J. Stringer and Mrs. Stringer of Blackburn. The service, which was fully choral was conducted by the Acting Bishop, Archdeacon Dickins. The bride looked very charming in a Princess gown of cream cloth, the bodice being of cream embroidered silk with filet net trimming, while she wore a large cream chip hat trimmed with camelias and a white veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and fern, the gift of the bridegroom, and was attended by Miss Bolus as bridesmaid. Mr. M. Hesketh gave the bride away and the bridegroom was attended by his brother Mr. R. Marrs, Professor at Elphinstone College, as best man. After the ceremony, a reception was held at Elphinstone College, in the residence of Mr. Coverton the Principal, where amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. Carmichael, Mrs. Plinston, Mrs. Horbury, Mr. Bolus, Mr. Williams and several other friends. After a photograph of the wedding group had been taken Mr. and Mrs. Marrs left for Poona "en route" for Mahableshwar.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 9, (PARIS, OCTOBER 10).

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

HOME.

Breakdown on the Tube Railways.—Traffic on the District, Bakerloo, Hampstead, and Piccadilly and Brompton Tube Railways was stopped for more than two hours on Saturday as the result of an accident at the generating station at Chelsea.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened at Manchester on Tuesday. The President (the Bishop of Manchester), in his inaugural address, dwelt on the social problems with which the nation was confronted, and held that the distinctive contribution of the Church towards solving the perplexities of the world must be found in her ability to inspire a living hope for the removal of the sin which barred the path to the Land of Promise.—The Bishop of Manchester has commanded the rector of the Albert Memorial Church, Manchester, not to allow Mr. F. A. Kensit to officiate in any way in his church.

Education.—A letter influentially signed by representatives of clerical and lay opinion in Lancashire has been addressed to the Archbishop of of Canterbury protesting against any compromise in regard to the Education Bill which shall not fulfil conditions which they specify.

Escape of Convicts.—Two convicts escaped from Dartmoor Prison on Tuesday morning during a dense fog.

Golf.—At St. Andrew's, Mr. E. Blackwell won the King William IV. medal; and the Scottish Professional Championship has been won by Robert Thomson.

Ireland.—The 23rd report of the executive committee of the Irish Landowners' Convention refers to the prevalence of cattle driving and other forms of agrarian intimidation, and declares that the policy and measures of Mr. Birrell have proved a total failure.

Labour.—An important step has been taken towards the establishment of the new Court of Arbitration, the scheme for which was outlined by Mr. Churchill last month. The first panel under the scheme will be probably approved within the next few days. At a recent meeting of the Central Unemployed Body for London, the chairman, the Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, said that if there was any prospect of a reasonable amount of voluntary help being given by London the Lord Mayor would be prepared to issue a Mansion-house appeal.

Law and Police.—Several men have been committed for trial in connexion with the Leicestershire burglaries.

Motor Traffic.—The general committee of the Royal Automobile Club has adopted the scheme for the establishment of machinery for dealing with inconsiderate driving which was recently published in "The Times Weekly Edition."—At Oxford a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Lord Berkeley, who had failed to appear on a summons for driving at excessive speed,

Political Speeches.—On Wednesday Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith referred to the Near Eastern Crisis. Sir E. Grey said the attitude of the British Government was that they could not recognise the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it; nor could they recognise the result of any such action till the other Powers had been consulted—including especially, in this case, Turkey, which was one of the Powers most closely concerned. They earnestly desired to see things so guided that the result of any changes might be not to discourage but to give support to the new Government in Turkey, and we should use our influence to that end. The Prime Minister said it was plain that, if there was to be a revision of the Treaty of Berlin, it could not be all in one direction. The Government would have no hesitation in giving assurances to Turkey that they would do all in their power to see that her interests and "status" were fully considred and guarded.

Wills and Bequests.—Probate will shortly be granted of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Will. The gross personalty will be sworn at under £60,000, but this is exclusive of the estates in Scotland which are of considerable value.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our Sydney correspondent says that the opponents of the Defence Bill in the Federal Parliament, finding the House overwhelmingly in favour of the measure, are attempting to confuse the issues and delay legislation by bringing forward an amendment proposing the postponement of military reform till the Admiralty despatch has been dealt with and a definite naval policy laid before Parliament.

New Zealand.—During the debate in the New Zealand House of Commons on the second reading of the Old-Age Pensions Amendment Bill, the Premier stated that the estimated charge for old-age pensions in 1913 would be £374,000.—The Bill increasing New Zealand's naval subsidy from £40,000 to £100,000 has passed its final stage in the Upper House at Wellington.

South Africa.—The question of Union is engrossing public attention in view of the approaching conference.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Campaign.—Mr. Hearst has disclosed some further letters relating to Mr Foraker and Senator Bailey.

Australia and President Roosevelt.—Mr. Deakin has invited President Roosevelt to visit Australia, but the latter finds himself unable to accept the invitation.

The Foundation of Philadelphia.—Philadelphia is this week celebrating the 225th anniversary of its foundation by William Penn.

The Tuberculosis Congress.—The closing meeting of the Tuberculosis Congress was held in Washington on Saturday, when Rome was chosen as the place of the next congress, in 1911.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires has informed the Wai-wu-pu in Peking that his Government considers the situation so favourable that before the winter the number of Japanese troops in Chih-li will be reduced by more than half. An audience which the Emperor was to have given to the Dalai Lama on the 6th did not take place, owing to the refusal of the latter to comply with the customary ceremonies.

The crisis in the Near East.—The proclamation of Bulgaria as an independent Kingdom took place at Tirnovo, the ancient capital, on Monday, in presence of Prince Ferdinand and the members of the Ministry.—A rescript was issued on Wednesday by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, announcing that a modified form of autonomous government will be extended to them.—The Russian Government will issue a Note to the Powers inviting them to a congress to be held in St. Petersburg for the revision of the Treaty of Berlin. Until such congress has been held, it is intimated, Russia will refuse to recognize the independence of Bulgaria or the annexation by Austria-Hungary of the occupied provinces.—The proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria has been received through-

out the country with great demonstrations of popular enthusiasm.—In Servia the reserves have been called out, and there is a strong anti-Austrian feeling.—Constantionople telegrams report the attitude of the Turks as pacific. The Committee of Union and Progress at Salonika has addressed to us a protest against the action of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. —On Wednesday the Turkis Ambassador presented in St. Petersburg a Note from his Government conveying an emphatic and dignified protest against the unprovoked and unjustifiable violation of the Treaty of Berlin by Bulgaria in proclaiming her independence. Turkey, confiding in the justice of the Powers, refrains from taking up the challenge thrown down to the Suzerain rights of the Sultan, and, as a signatory of the Berlin Treaty, asks for a Conference of the Powers to pass judgment on the matter. The Ottoman Note has produced the deepest satisfaction in St. Petersburg.—The public authorities in Crete are proclaiming the union of the island with Greece. The High Commissioner is at present absent from the island.—There have been great manifestations in Constantinople of popular gratitude to Great Britain for the attitude she has assumed in regard to the action of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary.—It is understood that, previous to the notification by the Austro-Hungarian Government to that of Great Britain of the action intended to be taken in the occupied provinces, the British Government had called the attention of Austria-Hungary to the London Convention of 1871, and had intimated that Great Britain is unable to sanction any infraction of the Treaty of Berlin without previous consultation with the other Powers.

Shipping.—Messages of appreciation have been received from the King and the German Emperor of the discipline and gallantry displayed by the officers and crew of the steam yacht "Argonaut" on the occasion of the disaster in which she was sunk; and the Emperor has contributed 50 guineas to the relief fund.—The Elerman liner "City of Dundee" was sunk in the Bristol Channel on Sunday morning as the result of a collision during a dense fog with the steamship "Matina." There were 12 passengers and a crew of 40 on board the "City of Doudee," all of whom were saved except Captain Belton, second mate Lehan, and Quartermaster Burke. Some firemen who tried to make good their escape from the vessel before the ladies had been transferred were kept back by the sailors.

Aerial Navigation.—The "Grand Prix" of the Aero Club de France has been won by M. Georges Blanchet, who passed 37 hours in the air.

Naval and Military.—The wrecked cruiser "Gladiator," on which salvage operations had been proceeding for some time was on Saturday successfully towed into Portsmouth Harbour. Lord Roberts has issued a circular on the subject of miniature rifle shooting.

Obituary.—Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, Mr. T. H Baylis, Mr. B.H. Brough, the Rev. R.W, Bush, Mrs. Lousia Clutterbuck, Prebendary Covington, Engineer-Captain B.W. Edwards, R.N., Lord Herries, Mr C. Kemp, Mr. H.G. A. Knox, Sir G. Livesey, Lieutenant-Colonel Stebbing, Sir R. H. Symes, and the Rev. H. J. Wiseman.—"Times."

A JEWISH FESTIVAL.

On the night of Oct. 4, as the sun was sinking through the London mists, began the most solemn fast of the Jewish year—Yom Kippur—which last for five-and-twenty hours, during which time nothing must pass the lips of the devout Hebrew. All this time services are held wherever a few of the children of the Ghetto are gathered together. The first, held at six o'clock on Sunday evening, at the opening of the fast, is called "Kol-Nidre." At seven o'clock next morning was the second service. "Shachorith" followed by an additional one, "Musaph," lasting until three. Then came the afternoon service, "Mincha," and, last of all, and most solemn and important, was "Nilah," marking the end of Yom Kippur. At the end of this all stand up with their taliths (praying shawls over their heads and proclaim the unity of God, and the sacred ram's horn (Shofar) echoes through the synagogues as all the outcast children of Israel ask remission of their sins. By courteous permission of the authorities and the Readers, a press representative was allowed to attend the "Kol-Nidre" in the Rothschild wards of the great and noble London Hospital in Whitechapel. Even the nurses leave the wards, which are very full this year. The patients usually try to get home for the fast. Those who are allowed to by the doctors, keep the fast rigidly. One man told me he had "filled himself up in order to be able to last out." It was very close, and the smell of iodoform that clings about all hospitals pervaded the atmosphere. Once a man, lying very still, groaned a little. The perspiration glistened on his face, and as the clock ran on and the ward got darker he moaned continuously. "And Thou hast given us in love, O Lord our God, this Day of Atonement for pardon, forgiveness, and atonement, that we may obtain pardon therein for all our iniquities." The weak voices rose in continued effort, and somehow one felt that Someone heard. The voices of the nurses at evening prayer in the hospital church rose clearly, thrilling and compassionate in a hymn, and the organ swelled with their appeal, and for a moment the sick men's lamentations could not be heard.

At the Jews' Temporary Shelter in Leman Street a hundred exiled immigrants beat their breasts and bellowed out their woe. The Reader's voice rose in high-pitched agonies. Then suddenly all joined in a chanting that reached a deep and splendid organ note. Old men, bowed and pinched with suffering and hunger, rocked to and fro, clamouring. All had their shawls. The room was bare, and deal forms served as pews. Many were ragged. All were exiles. The women were in a room screened off with thin white curtains. Electric trams roared past outside, and the dying cadences of the prayers allowed the clang of their bells to be heard. In the great synagogue in Duke Street the Chief Rabbi and his assistants, clad in splendid white vestments, held the service of "Kol-Nidre" under the blaze of golden candelabra. Many of the congregation were in evening-dress, and one caught the flash of jewels. The vast hall echoed to their voices; but it was not the weak fervour of the hospital nor the almost painful Oriental clamour and bellowing of the shelter. It lacked the note—that electric atmosphere that made one choke in sympathy! The Spanish and Portuguese Jews in their synagogue near by in Spitalfields lacked it too. A burly policeman or two kept the curious hooligan and Christian from the doors. One felt that the people praying within were conscious of ease and protection and that consequently their devotions lacked the fervour of the sick and the men but lately escaped from the shadow of fear in Russia.

JAVA is known to many as the "Garden of the Far East," and tea, indigo, rubber, sugar, spices, cinchona, tobacco, etc., are grown there in quantities and qualities that make many Indian planters envious. An idea of the beauty of the island and its agricultural wealth is obtained from three well-got-up and interesting booklets that have been issued by the Official Tourist Office, Batavia. They are entitled "A Seven Days' Trip on Java," "A Fourteen Days' Trip on Java" and "The Island of Java: The Garden of Eden of the Globe-trotter's Dreams."

THE PREMIER AND SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE EASTERN CRISIS.

On Wednesday evening the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary made important speeches on the critical development of affairs in the near East.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith spoke to his constituents at Leven, in East Fife-reading his remarks, we are told, carefully and with great deliberation. He said :—

We are met to-night at a moment of great and, I may say, of world-wide anxiety. The thoughts of politicians both at home and abroad, are concentrated on the startling succession of changes of which the East of Europe has been and is the scene. Few events of our time have excited more cordial and more universal sympathy in the people of this country than the bloodless revolution by which Turkey was transformed almost within a week from an oppressed and misgoverned into a free and self-governing nation. (Cheers.)

The change was so sudden, so unforeseen so, dramatic in its incidence and accompaniments, that even the warmest well-wisher of the new state of things could not but feel apprehensive as to the immediate future. It is doing the barest justice to its promoters and leaders to say that they have from the beginning and throughout shown themselves to be animated by high and disinterested motives that the new system of government has been set in working order with the minimum of friction and of personal hardship; and that already, even in such storm centres as Armenia and Macedonia, the new spirit of fraternity and of a common patriotism has begun visibly to exercise its pacifying sway.

This situation, so full of hope and promise, has been suddenly and rudely disturbed. The proclamation of independence by the Prince of Bulgaria and the almost simultaneous annexation by Austria Hungary of Bosnia—it is hardly possible to dissociate the two events—constitute together a severe blow at the new and still inchoate "regime." They have been received in Turkey with not unnatural indignation, but with an admirable calmness and dignity of attitude.

But this is not a matter which can be treated as concerning only Turkey upon one side, and Austria and Bulgaria upon the other. The existing territorial arrangements of the Turkish Empire are the result of solemn reciprocal engagements between the Great Powers of Europe, which are embodied in the Treaty of Berlin. It is worth recalling that by a protocal of January 1871 attached to the Treaty of London in that year—to which Austria-Hungary is a party—it is expressly provided that no Power can break its treaty engagements or modify their stipulations except by friendly agreement and with the assent of the other contracting parties. (Cheers.)

It is hardly nacessary to point out that the Prince of Bulgaria, who is himself a creation of the Treaty of Berlin, has no power to alter his own status and that of his principality without the authority of the parties to that treaty, of whom Turkey is one.

In these circumstances the duty of his Majesty's Government is plain—it is to point out clearly to the parties responsible for each of these breaches of the treaty, without for the moment entering into any discussion of the merits of the proposed changes if they became matters of negotiation and of agreement, that we cannot recognise what has been done as having any international validity unless and until it is regularised by the consent of the Powers. It is, moreover, plain that what has been so precipitately done must inevitably lead to further questions being raised by other Powers whose interests are intimately concerned in the Near East.

If there is to be a revision of the Treaty of Berlin it cannot be all in one direction.

We shall have no hesitation in giving assurances to Turkey that so far as we are concerned, we shall do all in our power to see that her interests and status are fully considered and safeguarded.

It is our earnest desire, on behalf of the people of this country, to show our sympathy with the new Government and with the progress and development of free institutions throughout the Turkish Empire In adopting that attitude there is no reasons to think that we shall stand alone among the Great Powers, and we hope and believe that it will not be found beyond the resources of European diplomacy to devise both an adequate and a peaceful solution. (Cheers.)

SIR EDWARD GREY.

Addressing his constituents at Wooler, Sir Edward Grey said:—

The newspapers—not only of this country but of Europe—have been full for the last few days of certain events which affect the Eastern Question. I would like to express our feeling and our attitude with regard to these events, and in doing so I should like to explain how we come to arrive at that feeling.

During the last three months there has been a most remarkable change in the attitude of the people of this country to the Turkish Government. For a generation past our relations with the Government of Turkey have been those of constant friction and remonstrance, but they have been changed from friction and remonstrance to very deep sympathy.

For nearly a generation past, as the papers which were laid before Parliament have shown, there has been nothing but a tale of outrage and violence coming from such places as Armenia and Macedonia and we—in common with other Powers—had been devoting ourselves to the arduous and exhausting and thankless task of endeavouring to improve these affairs against the will of the Turkish Government. Well, just lately—within the last few months—the Turks themselves have shown indignation at the sufferingss of their own people, because the suffering were not confined to Christains, but were those of Mahomedans and Christains alike. They have shown alarm at the certain ruin which would overtake their own country if the misgovernment continued.

The Turkish Army share that feeling, and the people and the Army together swept away the old "regime," obtained a Constitution, and have changed the Government. The effect of that has been nothing short of marvellous in those parts of the Turkish Empire which had been suffering before.

In Macedonia crimes of violence on any large scale ceased almost immediately. In Armenia the improvement came later but the reports we have received during the last month show the change was equally favourable and complete. Hatred, strife, and oppression have been swept away and they have been replaced by fair play, peace and good will—good will which is the surest guarantee of peace, more sure than any treaty or any Constitutions or anything else. (Cheers.)

Never in history, I think, has there been a change more sudden and so beneficent. It would have been incredible if it had not occurred, and a profound impression has been produced upon all who have been in contact with it by the upright character the purity of motives, of the men who have brought this change about. Theirs has been patriotism in the best sense of the word—a patriotism which was peaceful and unaggressive, desiring nothing but the good of their own country without designs upon any other. (Hear, hear.)

The task of the new Turkish Government was bound to be difficult. You cannot repair the mischief of generations in a month or a year; but the prospect under the new "regime" in Turkey was fair, and wonderful compared with the prospect which had obtained before.

I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but the feelings of the whole of this country, when I say that when we contemplated the change which has been produced in Turkey in the last few months by the new "regime," it was our desire and our hope that nothing should be done outside Turkey which would in any way disturb the work of reform which the Turks had taken in hand. We wished to see them have a fair opportunity and every encouragement and that they should have every chance of developing the work.

But at this hopeful and critical moment has come the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the news that Austria is going to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina, while she renounced her rights over another portion of Turkish territory.

Everyone who has read the newspapers during the last two or three days realises the apprehension which that news has caused. I speak with some reserve as to its consequences, because there are other powers more intimately concerned in these particular changes than we are concerned; but I hope, and I think there is no reason why what has happened so far should lead to any disturbance of the peace—(cheers)—and I not only hope, but I also think, it will not lead to any disturbance.

The material and practical change which has been made is not so great. Bulgaria has declared its independence, but it had autonomy before, and the difference between autonomy and independence is not from the practical point of view, so very great whatever it may be from the sentimental.

The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Austrian administration before, and the fact that she now has announced her intention of taking them over entirely and for good is not such a very great material and practical change, but the manner in which this has been brought about is, to say the least of it, both irregular and abrupt.

It is an alteration of the Treaty of Berlin which has been done without previous agreement with other Powers, and, so far as I know, without any word in advance to Turkey, who is the Power most intimately concerned in the change.

Now, when we were pressing for reforms in Macedonia it used to be urged upon us by other Powers that we must not press them to such a point as would make it difficult to secure the consent of the Turkish Government, because if we did press things to such a point complications would ensue. I think it is doubly desirous to bear that consideration in mind at the present time, for any slighting of the new regime in Turkey might give a military direction to a movement which is now entirely peaceful; it might imperil all reforms in Turkey: it might plunge Macedonia and Armenia back into that deplorable state which they were in up till quite a short time ago, and which, if it had been continued, would undoubetdly have led, sooner or later, to a breach of the peace (Hear, hear.)

What, therefore, should our attitude be? Our attitude, I think, should be this : We cannot recognise the right of any Power or State to alter an international treaty without the consent of the other parties to it. (Cheers.) We cannot ourselves recognise the result of any such action till the other Powers has been consulted, including especially, in this case, Turkey, who is one of the other Powers most closely concerned—(cheers)—because, if it is to become the practice in foreign politics that any single Power or State can, at will make abrupt violations of international teaties, you will undermine public confidence.

All of us, and I think the feeling is growing in Europe, desire to see the pace of the increase of expenditure upon armaments diminish but you cannot expect to see that if people live in apprehension that treaties can be constantly altered without the consent of all the Powers who are parties to them.

The risk I feel is this, that what already has been done may lead to further questions being raised which would entail new complications. (Hear, hear.) In any case it would be very desirable to lose no time in assuring Turkey that in any revision of the Treaty of Berlin which frees other Powers or States, such as Austria and Bulgaria, from particular obligations, the interest and status of Turkey will receive full consideration and be adequately safeguarded. (Cheers.)

We earnestly desire to see things so fairly guided that the result of any changes may not be to discourage but to give real and effective support to the progress of the new Government and Constitution in Turkey, and we shall use our influence to that end. (Loud cheers.)

RESIGNATION OF LORD RIPON.

Two Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

We are authorised to make the following announcement :—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, S. W.

The Marquis of Ripon, feeling that at his advanced age he is unequal to the continuous stress of Parliamentary life, has resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal, and the King has accepted his resignation.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Crewe as Lord Ripon's successor. Lord Crewe will retain his present office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

This is the second Cabinet resignation within a fortnight. Lord Tweedmouth having just yielded up the office of Lord President of the Council. Lord Ripon, who is within a few days of his eighty-first birthday has been for some time rather feeble and although most regular in his attendance at Cabinet Councils it has been apparent to his friends that he could not hope to continue much longer in office.

One indication of his condition that work was proving too much for him was the fact that he surrendered the leadership in the House of Lords when Mr. Asquith took over the reins of power. That was transferred to Lord Crewe, who is still acting also as Lord President of the Council. It is practically certain that he will not continue to do so now that Lord Ripon's office also falls to him.

It was generally thought that Lord Crewe would continue to hold the post of Lord President, and that the Cabinet would be reduced by one member, but now that Lord Ripon has followed Lord Tweedmouth into retirement, the probability is that a new Cabinet Minister will be appointed, and that he will sit as Lord President of the Council.

Lord Ripon, a Roman Catholic, the son of George IV.'s Minister, Frederick Robinson, created Viscount Goderich, began his diplomatic career at twenty-two, and sat as M.P. for Hull three years later. He became War Secretary in 1863, Secretary for India in 1866, and was made a Marquis in 1871, after arranging the Treaty of Washington. Other great offices he held were Viceroy of India. First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary for the Colonies.

BRAZILIAN MARSHAL IN LONDON.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, Minister of War in Brazil, arrived at Southampton yesterday by the Deutschland. He has been attending the German Army manœuvres by special invitation of the Kaiser. He will stay in London about a week.

Marshal da Fonseca is a nephew of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, who proclaimed the Republic of Brazil, and was its first President. He has made his administration at the War Office notable by introducing obligatory military service, and by organising the Army on the European basis.

EARL GREY'S ADVENTURE.

Hardships Amid Snowstorms and Landslides.

Victoria (B.C.), Friday, Oct. 9.

Stopped snowstorms and landslides while on a hunting expedition on horse-back through the Kootenay district, British Columbia, Earl Grey, the Governor-General and a party were compelled to take packs on their backs, and to make a perilous trip afoot over Mount Nelson.

They arrived at Cranbrook to-day, after suffering much hardship.

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

London, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia was opened by Sir John Bell, the Lord Mayor of London yesterday, amid every promise of a brilliant success. The weather was far from favourable, being very oppressive, and turning later to rain, but that had little effect on the numbers, who came early and stayed late.

People discovered that once under the shelter of Olympia they could bid the rain defiance. In the beautiful covered garden, with its orchids, extensive lawns, and magnificent waterfall, was difficult to remember that they were not enjoying the finest summer climate.

The Lord Mayor drove to Olympia in State, attended by Alderman and Sheriff Hanson, Sheriff Baddeley, the City Marshall, the Macebearer, and his usual retinue. After briefly declaring the Exhibition open he made a ceremonial round of the stalls. He expressed himself more than once as highly delighted with the varied character of the Exhibition, and the absolute completeness of the preparations.

At a subsequent luncheon Mr. Wareham Smith, who presided, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor rose to propose the toast. "Success to the Exhibition and its promoters." He said :—

"The promoters of this Exhibition have made history, and have done something that will have a far-reaching effect. The home is very dear to the individual Englishman and Englishwoman. I have never seen such a transformation as the scene presented in Olympia to-day. Everything seems complete and replate, through the energy which has been put it into it. If energy like that behind this Exhibition were brought to bear in the effort to bring domesticity and happiness into the homes of the people, the promoters would have good reason to be satisfied.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE HOME.

"The promoters of this Exhibition want to show the public what an ideal home is. We want to bring them back to a point where they will have a home so attractive that they will have no desire to spend money in other directions. It has been said that the great German nation had too few holidays and the great English nation too many. If home life is made more attractive, the waste by outside pleasure-seeking will be largely done away with.

"Those who are responsible for this Exhibition have brought together manufacturers, and have shown the possibility of having small residences built at a minimum cost, and furnishing them in such a way as to attract men to their homes and to home comforts.

"I should like to identify myself with the home industries. I believe in boys being taught a trade. No greater effort has ever been made to enable boys and girls to learn handicrafts, and if we could come back to the system of apprenticeship—(cheers)—we would go a long way to face the difficult problem of unemployment.

"Why is there so much unemployment? It is because appreaticeship has been set aside and men have become casual workers in the place of skilled workers. I have been very much struck by the display of home industries in this Exhibition. We must bring home to the boys and girls that they will be the men and women of to-morrow, and they must rely upon themselves.

"As a member of several City Guilds. I have lost no opportunity of impressing the fact that the Guilds are doing a great deal more in the direction of apprenticeship than any other bodies. They have directed their energies to that end for many years, and so has the City Corporation. They have identified themselves with technical education. Thirty-five years ago, at the instance of the then Lord Mayor, there were called together some of the masters of the great companies to discuss technical education, and from that conference was evolved the beginning of the magnificent technical institutions which now exist from John o'Groat's to Land's End. Hundreds of thousands have been paid by the City Guilds for that purpose.

DUTY TO THE PEOPLE.

"If the Exhibition can show people the great luxury of an ideal home, and its attractiveness, it will have done its work, but it is no use having an ideal home unless you can pay for it. It is our duty to help people to endeavour to make their lives so happy and comfortable and prosperous that they will not need old age pensions when the time comes round.

"The Duchess of Marlborough has done much in connection with the creche. I do not know anything more loving than the way in which women take poor babies from their homes, care for them, and become their foster mothers, enabling the working women to take the opportunity to earn their livelihood."

In conclusion, Sir John Bell said.

"I ask the company present to drink success to the great effort made by the "Daily Mail." It has done some great things but it has done no greater thing for the young of England than this endeavour to ensure the ideal home."

From the hour of opening yesterday there could be no doubt that the Ideal Home Exhibition, was and will be a very real success. The public are attending in large numbers, and the people who are coming are of the kind that was specially desirred.

The display of the Queen's Schools, at Sandringham was naturally a centre of attraction. The cabinet-making section was closely examined by trade experts, who freely expressed themselves surprised at the high quality of the work turned out. Evidently the public agreed about the good value offered, for sales were numerous. Nothing can be taken from the stalls until after the Exhibition, and where an article is sold more than once duplicates will be made at the Sandringham Schools.

The exhibition will be open until October 24, from 11 to 11.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 17th Oct, 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th Oct. 08 ..	Rs,	Rs,	Rs,	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,64,972	4,52,420	5,116	7,22,517
I M R system ..	60,759	1,18,978	803	1,80,540
A D C Ry	8,712	13,846	64	22,616
Baran-Kotah Ry	105	27	...	139
Total...	3,34,548	5,85,275	5,982	9,25,805
Actuals for corresponding week ending 19th Oct, 07 ..				
G I P R Section...	2,49,423	5 06 613	5,720	7,61,756
I M R system-...	71,827	1,24,578	1,837	1,98,242
A D C Ry	16,059	14,716	160	30,935
Total......	3,37,309	6,45,907	7,717	9 90,933
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+15 549	— 54,183	— 605	— 39,239
I M R......	—11,068	— 5 600	—1,034	— 17,702
A D C Ry	— 7 347	+ 870	—96	— 8,319
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 105	+27	...	+ 132

IT has now been practically settled, that British troops in hill stations will not return to the plains, until the 1st December next, so as to avoid the risk of fever.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Marmora," Oct. 23.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Marmora," Commander G. H. C. Weston, R. N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 9th October, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Harnett, Mr W F
Wroughton, Mr and Mrs H W F
Wroughton, Miss
Kiernander, Mrs E N and inft
Smith, Mr and Mrs T
Clarke, Mr and Mrs L A G and inft
White, Mr and Mrs H G N and inft
Deane, Mrs and child
Ireland, Mr and Mrs S G de C
Housden, Mr W P
Stewart, Mr and Mrs A C
Mitchell, Mrs E G
Dobson, Miss G
Wetherell, Mrs and inft
Ashworth, Mrs
Evans, Miss D L
Pinsent, Mrs A E
Vost, Mrs and child
Bayley, Mrs M K
Philip, Mrs B
McCabe, Mr and Mrs W B
Thompson, Mrs J P and 2 infts
Anthony, Mrs
Pratt, Capt E G W
Vass, Mr and Mrs A
Etheridge, Lt and Mrs F and intt
Priestman, Mrs and child
Meares, Mr C
Rushton, Mrs W H
Deans, Mr R R
Bennett, Miss E
Sweeney, Lt and Mrs R C L
Alleyne, Mrs
Rattigan, Mrs C and inft
Straight, Mr Douglas
Myers, Miss
Baker, Mr and Mrs J E and child
Powsett, Mr C
Dousett, Misses
Lawrie, Mrs H G
Mills, Miss K
Giles, Mrs V and 2 infts
Strangways, Master
Scott, Mr J
Bace, Mr G W M
Stewart, Mr D M
Cohen, Mr M
Webb, Mr W H
Beamish, Dr H
Lake, Mr W L
Croddock, Mr G
Deare, Miss M C
Howes, Mr and Mrs F J
Adeyman, Mrs
Newbould, Miss J
Shaw, Miss K
Ellis, Miss G
Croad Mrs and Miss
Brockman, Major and Mrs G and inft
Manson, Mr T D
Parker, Mr C N
Sowers, Clarke, Mr G
Bennett, Mr and Mrs G and inft
Vernon, Mr T J
Grimley, Mr A G
Burnside, Mr M
Twiss, Mrs H
Uniacke, Miss
Mildrum, Mr A
Priestley, Major E G M
Chalmondley, Miss
Polden, Miss
Lake, Mrs and Miss
Lake, Miss Maud
Herdon, Mrs J
Lake, Mr H H
Bowman, Mr G H
Hadow, Mr L H B
Hannay, Mrs and child
Mayne, Mrs E and inft
James, Mr R
Haes, Miss A
Trevor, Mrs and Miss
Yule, Miss D
May, Mrs C and infant
May, Miss
Sladen, Mrs F F
Cheffield, Mr G H
Davis, Mr J H
Grice, Mrs
Michell, Mrs and Miss
Venis, Mrs D
Little, Mrs C
Moon, Mrs G
Marsham, Mr and Mrs W J
Jay, Mr F W
Heineig, Miss E
Herbert, Mr R
Lake, Mrs W
Lake, Miss
Yates, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baig, Major P B
Skinner, Mrs J A C
Harrington, Col H L
Nicol, Mr T
Nicol, Miss R
Howard, Mrs A C
Armstrong, Mr H A
Anderson, Mr and Mrs C A
Williamson, Mr H S
Tweedy, Mrs and child
Yate, Col F H
Scott, Mr and Mrs G F
Gibb, Mr A S
Caddell, Mrs
Skeen, Capt O S
Sister, Mary
Sister, Fonny
Macwatt, Mrs R C
Pope, Lt G
Jopling Rowe, Mrs
Anderson, Major and Mrs C K
Chattle, Mr and Mrs E A
Wood, Mr W H A
Brewster, Mr J F
Day, Mr and Mrs F A H
Wood, Mrs A
Reed, Hon Mr Justice
Lindsay, Lt C S
Young, Mr S
Marcquick, Mr and Mrs E
Mackie, Capt and Mrs P
Fagon, Mr and Mrs H G
Dyer, Mr G N
Fellowes, Capt and Mrs C S
Pisani, Mrs
Rae, Mr and Mrs C S
Carlisle, Lt J
Peddy, Mr A S
Vier, Brig-genl
Lyall, Mrs F J
Pinnington, Mr G D
Grice, Mr W T
Procter, Miss H M
Roberts, Mrs C H and child
Stanyon, Miss
Keighley, Capt and Mrs N A and child
Hill, Mr C R
Cubitt, Miss J
Manning, Mr and Mrs J A
Tate, Mr W
Carmichael, Mrs
Black, Mr D N
White Lady Arnold and child
Craig, Mr T G F
Courthorpe, Mr E A
Powell, Mr A
Dallal, Mrs B J
Strangman, Mr and Mrs
Beechey, Mr H
Crichton, Maj and Mrs R
Daly, Mrs and Miss
Mehtor, Mr and Mrs M S
Seervao, Mrs K
Scott, Lord F G M D
Glasgow, Major
Colwin, Sir Walter
Modis, Mrs and Miss
Nicholls, Mrs and infant
Anderson, Lt Col and Mrs and child
Solly, Miss C F
Stewart, Mrs H C
Pullen, Mrs T O
Scoope, Mr A E
Chadwick, Mr H
Sparkes, Mrs H D
Haig, Mr and Mrs H G
Scott, Mr C G
Phillips, Mr F A T
Roberts, Dr S
Pryke, Mr
Luckinbach, Mrs
Phillips, Mrs K
Cameron, Major and Mrs
Rokerry Nutt, Capt and Mrs A C
Elliott, Lady N
Keir, Mrs J L
Anderson, Mr G L
Bailey, Capt F K
Agarwalla, Mr
Makins, Miss E
Richards, Mr C A
Hopkins, Mr R A
Griffiths, Mr W T
Biscoe, Mr W F
Biscoe, Miss
Biscoe, Mrs
Fleming, Lt E C
Manisty, Mr F H
Rogers, Mrs C
Warren, Mr R M
Rice, Mr H D
Hill, Mrs E G
Eastwood, Miss
Hockin, Mrs
Mavor, Mr W M
Dixon, Mr G
Harrison, Mr R
Mann, Mr D V
Thomson, Mr and Mrs W H
Phillips, Mr C V
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Corley, Mrs and infant
Whitehead, Col H E
Campbell, Mr H
H H The Shakes Saheb Raj Rota
Jethuji, Mr J
Sirsingji, Mr J
Rolland, Capt A
Fox, Mr and Mrs H L
Dickie, Col J
Payne, Mr H A H
Hounsford, Mr L B
Talbot, Mrs G W
Colebrook, Mr A C
Webster, Mr C J
Crump, Miss A
Hilliard, Major H W
Wood, Capt D
Day, Rev J D
Bugstocke, Mrs A M
Hobart, Mr R C
Bencher, Mr F T
Tollet, Miss
Hutton, Miss
Hutton, Mr A S
Robertson, Mr R
Barbour, Miss
Grant, Mrs
Leslie, Miss A
Riley, Mr E O
Schroeder, Mr G
Smith, Mr H
Sobani, Mr B W E
Stewart, Mr W M
Neilson, Lt J H
Bhownaggree, Lady
Moore, Mr B
Thiliant, Mr G
Early, Miss
Heaton, Mr B
Scrafton, Mr
White head, Mr J
Munn, Major R E
Stewart, Mrs W M
Clark, Mr B E S
Hudson, Miss A
Crump, Mr E E G
MacDowell, Mr J
Braendly, Mr Otto
Cann, Mr
Ventus, Mr W B
Boas, Mrs H J
Armstrong, Miss
Dawson, Mr T
Hart, Mr
O'Hagan, Dr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Findlay, Mr C S
Skinner, Mr and Mrs S S
Berthoud, Mr C H
Holme, Miss
Browne, Col and Mrs F G
Russill, Major the Hon
Woelworth, Mr W D
Reid, Mrs
Harding, Mrs C
Harding, Miss
Hollared, Mr R G
Grant, Col C J

FOR KARACHI.

Gray, Mrs W B
Gray, Miss
Gray, Mr W B
Walker, Mrs G and inft and child.
Ready, Mrs B and inft
Walker, Capt G K
Hughes, Miss
Strickland, Miss A
Mead, Mr T
Wyatt, Miss C H
Stewart, Mrs A F
Mackenzie, Miss E.
Keelan, Mr G A
Woodburn Robertson, Mrs
Haman, Mr A K
Oram, Mr and Mrs W C
Harrison, Miss
Baskett, Mr H J C
Wigram, Mr L E
Tuedall, Mrs W A
Tuedall, Miss
Langley, Mr and Mrs A
Harding, Major M
Furnival Mrs and inft
Ramsay, Mrs J
Lynn, Mr G R
Tate, Mrs T E and child
Clark, Mrs W R, 2 children
Dossogne, Mr H
Biegel, Mr C J
Musto, Mr A A
Beyts, Mr and Mrs C V
Livathinopulo, Mr P

Per s s. "Elysia," Oct. 26.

The Anchor Line s. s. Elysia is due to arrive on the morning of the 26th instant with the following passengers :—

Bagley, Miss
Longworth, Mrs F B
Garrcock, Mr
Brown, Miss M
Ponozone, Miss
Barnard, Miss
Hargreaves, Mrs
Mercer, Miss
Broome, Miss
Bellis, Deaconess L
Swan, Miss
Walker & Infant, Mrs
Hurford, Miss A
Griffin, Miss F F
Young, Miss
Danks & Infant & Nurse Mr
Spooner, Miss
Gray, Miss
Clarke, Miss A H
Farris, Lt W A
Saunders, Mr
Rope Simpson Mr J
Burn-Murdoch, Lt
Mackenzie, Mr A H
Edward, Lt Col F M
Venour, Maj W
Jenkins, Dr J T
Rowan, Mrs
Johnston, Miss
Paterson, Miss
Swan C B, Gen & Mrs
Horbert & infant, Mrs A
Moreton, Miss
Westroppe, Mrs
Marshall Mr & Mrs A W
Gibbs, Mr & Mrs R T
Ross-Johnson, Miss
Ross-Johnson, Miss J
Cambell, Mrs
Young, Mr
Fitmaurice, Hoare, Miss
Johnston, Mr & Mrs Wm
Chrystie, Capt & Mrs C
Habday, Mrs E AP
McIntyre, Col & Mrs H D
Roome, Maj N B
Cornish, Lt A D
Earnshaw, Miss I A N
Fforde, Mr & Mrs A B
Clarke, Miss M L
Smith, Miss I M
Hayne, Mrs N
Rowan, Miss, ayah, and 2 infants
Wilson, Mrs W A
Cusine, Capt A F
Travor, Maj
Roseveare, Rev W H
Addis, Mr & Mrs
Brown, Capt & Mrs S
Purnell, Miss
Greenfield, Miss
Cunningham, Capt & Mrs F E
French, Mr & Mrs L L nurse and infant
Jennings, Major & Mrs E
Johnston, Capt E
Hauce, Miss D
Kidson, Miss
Thorpe, Miss
Gibson, Mrs
Taylor, Mr
Bradley, Lt C R
Finch, Mr J
Garrett, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Persia" Oct. 27.

The following passengers were booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander Haughton, for Marseilles and London:—

Alderson, Mrs J H
Anderson, Mr S
Bader, Mr
Bader, Mrs F R and infant
Bennett, Mr A R
Bose, Mr
Black, Mr A E
Butcher, Mr
Butcher, Mrs S E
Campbell, Miss
Cogswell, Mr and Mrs M I
Callaghan, Mr J
Dass Gupta, Mr B K
de la Force, Miss L
Edwards, Mrs E A Wynne
Elliott, Miss
Edwards, Mrs. W C
Edwards, Mr J E
Fraser, Mrs S M
Fraser, Mrs and infant
Gillespie Mr and Mrs and infant
Glazebrook, Miss
Grainger, Col
Godfrey, Sergt
Grant, Miss
Gulliland, Mrs.
Gregson, Mr and Mrs G W, 2 misses and child
Harris, Miss M
Hart, Mr J
Hayes, Miss
Hawks, Maj F W
Hodge, Revd J E
Hersch, Mrs and infant
Horden, Mr and Mrs C
Hamilton, Mrs R E A, two children and nurse
Jacob, Mrs
Jones, Miss
Kennie, Mr G F
Lawrence, Miss M
Lloyd, Mr and Mrs E C and two children
Logan, Miss
Maconchy, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr K
Mahomed, Mr S
Mason, Mrs
Murray, Mr G A Delme
Marti, Mr and two servants
Meerburg, Mr
Miller, Mrs and Miss
Mybrea, Rev C J and Mrs
McCowlir, Capt W T
Marson, Mrs, Miss and child
Mitter, Mr R H
Palin, Mrs H F and child
Preston, Rev W B
Patel, Mr H W
Rana, Mr M
Royles, two servants
Smith, Col H S H
Stack, Miss J H
Stratton, Mr W P
Townsend, Mr C M
Thornton, Mr and Mrs E T
White, Miss M
Wilson, Mr C B
White, Mr E P

Per s. s. "Castalia," Oct. 24.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this morning with following passengers. Medical inspection at 9-15 a. m. sharp;—

TO MARSEILLES:—Maj C Archar, Mrs Archer and Mrs M H S Grover.

TO LONDON:—Mrs P Barclay, Maj W Boale, Mrs Boale and child, Mr J Corbett, Mrs F G Clarke, Lt Greek, Lt Col P J Gordon, Mrs Gordon and child, Maj E A Mayer, Mrs Cayer, Rev G H Maslopo, Capt G B Mankey, Mrs Mankey, Mr D Leslie, Mrs Leslie, Maj P Moir-Byres, Mrs Moir-Byres, Mrs K B Guanton, Mrs J D P White and Maj E Wall.

TO LIVERPOOL:—Rev W B Anderson, child and 2 infants, Miss V Chapman, Rev R D Douglas, Mrs Douglas, Maj Norrie, and nurse, Mrs E G Turner, and Mrs Turner and 2 infants and nurse.

Per s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," Oct. 26.

List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "Franz Ferdinand," Monday, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 8-45 a. m. Dock passengers and servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit. at 8 a.m. sharp:—

Cohen, Miss; Ivanoich, Mrs; Keet, Revd; Marburg, Mr; Ochs, Mr A; Ochs, Mrs; Truelzi, Mr and Mrs A.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe by the P. and O. Company's steamer Marmora were—Lady Arnold White, Sir W. Colvin, Lady Elliott, Lord F. G. Scott, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, Lady Bhownaggree, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Reed.

THE Muhammadans of Lahore, assembled in the Shahi Mosque, expressed their grateful thanks to the Government of Mr. Asquith, on its resolute and just attitude in regard to the situation in Turkey and offered up prayers for the strengthening of friendly relations between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire.

FROM the 10th to the 16th instant, 7 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 397 Hindu, and 55 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 480. The death rate was 49-0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous ysars being 46-8. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 22, fevers 158, bowel complaints 58, and other causes 242.

THE owners of the Grimsby trawler "Taurus," which was recently seized by the German authorities on a charge of fishing in territorial waters, have announced that they have what they believe to be irrefutable evidence as to their skipper's innocence. They have obtained a copy of the latest German chart, upon which Skipper Barker was convicted. The chart has been submitted to prominent British naval experts, who have declared that the depth of water shown on the chart was not sufficient to allow the trawler to float anywhere within territorial limits. The fishermen's chart which was impounded, declared inaccurate, and not allowed in evidence, has also been recovered, tested by the experts and certified absolutely trustworthy. Sir George Doughty, M.P., is to request the Admiralty to permit naval experts to give this evidence before the German authorities, and he is also to invoke the aid of Parliament. The new evidence is also to be brought before the National Sea Fisheries Association.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

He and his co-agitators wish it to be the former. But—"As long as the conflict between the people and the Government in India was a purely moral conflict, the weapons used being simply the lawful determination and patriotic self-sacrifice of the people, the universal weapons of the passive resister, we were able to direct and control our activities irrespective of what the Indian bureaucracy or the British democracy might or might not do. But the repressive measures of the Government have been fast driving the present conflict in India beyond the mere moral plane. And if the hand of repression is not stayed, if the primary rights of the subject populations are not scrupulously respected, if executive lawlessnesses are first encouraged and then, when the people commence to offer lawful resistance to these, new laws are enacted to validate executive repressions and penalise the exercise of the ordinary rights of free speech and constitutional agitation, then it will be in the power of no man to prevent, even in peace-loving India, a repetition of the ugly history of the struggle for civic freedom in many of the European countries." It seems we are wrong in attributing the "new spirit" in India to the reflex action of the Japanese war successes of five years ago. The *fons et origo* are to be found in the policy of Lord Curzon. Formerly the problem was consolidation of British rule; under Lord Ripon it was prolongation of British rule; with the hated Lord Curzon it was perpetuation of British rule. "Lord Curzon's blunder opened our eyes, dispelled our delusions, drove us to look into ourselves for our own salvation and ushered in the new spirit." The present problem Bepin Chandra Pal declares to be an administration so conducted that "when the day of parting comes, as come it must some day," the two peoples shall part as friends and allies. The "two peoples"! Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal must have formed a low estimate of the intelligence and knowledge of his readers to use the phrase "two peoples" in this conjunction.

SITTING DHURNA IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Under the auspices of that section of the Unemployed, demonstrations known as the "hunger marches" scenes were enacted on Sunday afternoon in Trafalgar Square which recalled the stirring events of the Eighties in which Mr. John Burns played such a prominent part. The principal but not the most violent of the orators who harangued a crowd of some 2,000 persons was the whilom Edinburgh solicitor, Mr. Alexander Stewart Gray, who introduced a novelty which was something like sitting *dhurna* in India. After the speeches he said :—"Every man who is homeless and unemployed is asked to sit down in the Square." Pointing to one of Landseer's lions he added :—"Sit down, then, and let the British lion look at us. Sit down and say to the people. "What are you going to do with us?"" Jumping from the plinth of the Nelson memorial he sets the example, and soon a score of men were squatting on the ground. Many coins were thrown to the poor devils by sympathisers and the police looked on forbearingly until sunset. After sunset no public meetings may be held in Trafalgar Square and accordingly the order to pass away was given. The police had some difficulty in clearing the square and some of the "sitters" had to be bodily carried into the roadway. Subsequently the police in dispersing the mob in the gathering darkness found it necessary to arrest Mr. Gray and several other men. At Bow Street next morning one of the prisoners was remanded and the rest were dealt with leniently. It is more than probable that last Saturday's affair was only a foretaste of what we may expect during the approaching winter, but it is to be hoped that the police will not commit the mistake they made on the occasion of the Socialist disturbances of twenty years ago. Had the authorities while being prepared for an emergency kept the police in the background the demonstratins would never have reached the dimensions to which they attained. By the ostentatious display of policemen mounted and on foot daily increasing crowds were attracted from all the slums of London and eventually the Horse Guards had to be called out. Those who know the ex-Bengal Civilian, Sir Edward Henry, predict that he will show more wisdom if the occasion arises than did the Commissioner of Police of those exciting days to which I have referred.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A Bengali, lecturing to a British audience on Sunday on "the Peril of India," explained that the Extremists came into existence because the Congress had failed to bring about reforms, and that the employment of bombs was resorted to because the Home Government and the House of Commons took no cognizance of the violence of the Extremists. That some notice has at last been taken he held, according to the newspaper report of his address, "to be some justification of the bombs"! He further said that the position of the Extremists is analogous to that of the English suffragattes. A "short musical programme," we are told, "preceded the lecture," one of the items I see being the song : "I said naught should frighten me here."

By the way what contempt our suffragettes must have for the gentleman who at the Midhurst Revision Court the other day, applied to be struck off the Parliamentary register, "as he did not like being annoyed by canvassers—particularly lady canvassers—at the election times." The Revising Barrister, while unable to oblige the applicant, who is a J. P., suggested he might another year secure his object by sending the overseers a post-dated cheque for his poor rates. Canvassing is a nuisance whether carried on by ladies or members of the inferior sex and is quite inconsistent with the existing system of voting. Where is the secrecy of the ballot if you are to tell all and sundry for whom you intend to vote? Canvassing ought to be made illegal. *A propos* there is a delightful story in Lady Randolph Churchill's not always discreet reminiscences which originally appeared in an American periodical and have now been published in book form. "Being asked to help canvas for Mr. Burdett-Coutts, I was," says Lady Randolph or rather Mrs George Cornwallis-West, "as pleading with a waverer for his vote. Waggishly, and with a sly look, he said :—'If I could get the same price as was once paid by the Duchess of Devonshire for a vote, I think I could promise.' 'Thank you very much,' I replied. 'I'll let the Baroness Burdett-Coutts know at once.'" She does not tell us what the waverer rejoiced, but we can imagine it.

THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Bulgarian Independence.

THE proclamation of Bulgaria as an independent kingdom took place at Tirnova, the ancient capital on October 5, in the presence of Prince Ferdinand and the members of the Ministry.—The "Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russian Government and public are not altogether surprised by the startling developments in the Balkans. The proclamation of Bulgarian independence and the announcement of the imminent annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary are both contingencies which have been foreshadowed. Russia's line of action is already decided. She will insist on an international congress to meet at St. Petersburg, for the consideration of these events. At this congress Russia will demand compensation, the nature of which is yet undermined. It may or may not relate to the passage of the Dardanelles. In the meantime all her efforts will be directed to preventing war between Turkey and Bulgaria, but it is feared that these will prove fruitless, as the policy of adventure into which Bulgaria has launched will strain the patience of the Turks to the breaking point. In the event of a war, Russian sympathies will doubtless be divided. Feeling for a kindred Slav race cannot make Russians overlook the fact that the Principality has not scrupled to provoke a most dangerous international complication at a time when Russia is absorbed by internal troubles.

It is stated from Berlin that Germany has associated herself with the mediatory proposals of the British Government to Turkey and Bulgaria in reference to the Oriental Railway. It is, however recognised in Berlin that the declaration of Bulgarian independence will gravely complicate the matter. Should Turkey seek the advice of the Powers as to the expediency of asserting her rights against Bulgaria by armed forces, Germany will not be able to advice the Porte to go to war, because the Turkish army is not prepared, while that of Bulgaria is fit and ready. It is understood that Germany will support Austria-Hungary in the proposed annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

AUSTRIA ANNEXES TURKISH PROVINCES.

The text of a rescript was published by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, announcing that a modified form of autonomous government will be extended to them.

The "Times" correspondent at Vienna telegraphed:—The "Wiener Zeitung" will likewise publish rescripts addressed to the Austrian Premier, Baron von Beck, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Aehrenthal, and to the Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister and Administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Baron de Burian. The rescript to the Austrian Premier annouces the extension of Imperial and Royal suzerainty and the introduction o constitutional institutions into the provinces hitherto occupied, and it orders the preparation of the necessary Bills for the Austrian Chamber. A similar rescript is addressed to the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle. The rescript to Baron von Aehrenthal makes the same announcement, but adds:—"As a manifestation of the pacific intentions that have led me to this inevitable disposition, I ordain simultaneously the evacuation of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar by the troops of my army stationed there."

This correspondent adds:—

The Socialist "Arbeiter Zeitung," which alone shows any moral sense, deplores the grievous wrong done to the young constitutional "regime" in Turkey, and fears that even the superhuman self-possession of the Young Turks may give way under such premeditated provocation. Least of all, it adds, can the prudence of the Young Turk statesman excuse the conduct of Austria-Hungry, and it is difficult to perceive the practical necessity of an "action by which we have aroused the unquenchable hatred of the Turks and have permanently spoiled our moral position on the East."

A Turkish statesman informs the "Neue Freie Presse" that every Turk must assume Bulgaria to have been directly encouraged by Austria Hungary. Turkey will protest against the violations of the Treaty of Berlin, and the newly appointed Turkish Ambassador to Vienna will not proceed to his post.

FEELING IN TURKEY.

Constantinople Oct. 6 "Times."—All the Turkish journals publish long leading articles dealing with the situation. Their tone is almost without exception the reverse of Chauvinistic, and an appeal to arms is generally deprecated unless the events which have already occurred or are known to be on the point of taking place prove the prelude to further acts of aggression. It is pointed out that in spite of the cruel blows dealt to the national prestige, the interests of the empire demand a calm and pacific attitude on the part of every section of the population, and that the only possible policy is to await the decision of the signatories to the Treaty of Berlin.

The Press, however, does not spare Austrian policy in the Near East and is little less hostile towards Germany. The "Servet-i-Funoun" remarks that recent events leave no doubt that the Turkish revolution is regarded in Berlin as hostile to German interests in the Near East. Austrian and Bulgarian ambitions were obviously likly to meet with more opposition from the new "regime," once its position was assured, than they met with in the past, and these two Powers therefore combined to inflict a severe moral injury on the empire. None the less the nation must remember that the moral qualities, which have won respectful admiration in Europe at the moment of success can be of equal service in the adversity.

The "Ikdam" says:—The policy of intrigue from which we are now suffering is designed by foes to endanger both the international position and the internal tranquillity of the empire. It aims at entangling us in a foreign war which will imperil not only the Constitution, but the very existence of the empire. A war may well lead to the return of despotism, and our duty therefore is to work for the true interests of our country. In so doing we shall please our real friends and disappoint our enemies. Now is the time to avow the truth of certain matters the discussion of which until now has been sedulously avoided, though why we cannot understand.

The last passage is generally believed to hint at the existence in certain high quarters here of a desire which may have been translated into action, to embarrass the Constitutional "regime" by bringing about foreign complications.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The article concludes by urging the establishment of the closest relations with Great Britain. Such a policy would secure the good will of France and Russia.

The "Tanin" says:—

A call for war, unless we are reduced to such straits as to make war preferable to any other alternative, would be an act of treason to the Empire. A war brought our first Constitution to an end; shall we permit ourselves to be robbed of the second by falling a second time into the trap laid for us thirty years ago? Those who suppressed the first Constitution were friends of our foes, who now understand that Constitutional Government may bring about our national regeneration.

The Austrian Ambassador informed the Grand Vizier this afternoon that his Government had decided to annex the occupied provinces and at the same time to evacuate the Sanjak of Novi Bazzar. Kiamil Pasha took note of the declaration and, it is believed informed the Marquis Pallavicini that the Ottoman Government intend to protest in the most energetic manner against the violation of the Treaty of Berlin to all the signatory Powers.

The German Ambassador is understood to have informed the Porte that his Government was absolutely ignorant of Austria's intentions until the last moment. It is possible that Baron Marschall has been kept in the dark by the Wilhelmstrasse, but it will be difficult indeed to persuade. Turkish public opinion to accept this explanation, the more so as very circumstantial statements current here confirm the view expressed by your correspondent "Near East" that the German Ambassador was not unconnected with the refusal of the Turkish Government to invite the Bulgarian Agent to the dinner given on the Sultan's birthday to the representatives of the Foreign Powers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7 ("Times.")—Bulgaria has asked the Russian Government for an immediate recognition of her independence and the appointment of a Minister at Sofia. Russia declines to anticipate the decision of the proposed European congress. Mr. Tzokoff, the Bulgarian Agent in St. Petersburg, expects to be recalled.

The leading Russian organs are now in closest touch with the Foreign Office, and may be expected to endorse M. Tcharykoff's policy in this matter.

EXCITEMENT IN SERVIA.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Belgrade, Oct. 6 (Reuter.)—A Ukase has been published calling out all reservists of the first class, numbering about 120 000 men, for service.

Telegrams from the provinces report great enthusiasm for war against Austria.

Yesterday's anti-Austrian demonstration were prolonged throughout the night. The crowd gathered in front of the Legations of Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, and Russia, and speeches were delivered expressing admiration of these four Powers.

King Peter left this morning for the grand manoeuvres of the Servian army.

The mass meeting postponed from last night was held in the Theatre Square to-day. About 10,000 persons were present. The Mayor of Belgrade, M. Vulovitch presided. Speeches were made by leaders of all the political parties, after which resolutions were read calling upon the Government to undertake all necessary steps to induce the signatory Powers to the Berlin Treaty to save Bosnia and Herzegovina from annexation, offering their fortunes and lives for the cause. Copies of the resolution were afterwards taken to the Government and to the diplomatic representatives of the Foreign Powers, with the exception of Austria.

During the meeting all the shops were closed. Excitement is still at fever heat, and a warlike feeling prevails.

All the newspapers are publishing inflammatory articles urging the Government not to give in. Some ask for the immediate despatch of troops to the Bosnian frontier while all expect much assistance from the Powers, especially from Great Britain.

GRAVER SITUATION.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," telegraphed from Constantinople on October 8:—

The situation to-day is somewhat graver owing to the fear lest Greece should ratify the Cretan declaration of independence. If the Greek Government possess an atom of statesmanship she will refuse to join the Austro-Hungarian brigandage. It is strongly hoped here that England will veto such a step, which is well within her power.

There are slight signs of an attempted revival of the reactionary party with a war policy. Yesterday's demonstration before the palace consisted of porters and the ignorant classes, supported by a few ecclesiastics. To-day there has been a similar movement before the most fanatical of mosques, the crowd including, it is supposed, ulemas hostile to the Reform party.

This party is still firm for peace, refusing to consider war unless Bulgaria crosses the frontier, and even willing now to conclude a Bulgarian understanding; but it would welcome the appearance of a British fleet in Besika Bay as likely to calm the population and stop the general spoliation of the empire.

Russia's attitude is doubtful, but she is not likely to demand the opening of the Dardanelles, as this would admit Germany. No doubt is entertained here of German complicity, even if she did not directly instigate the withholding of the invitation to M. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian Agent.

The Reform movement has completely destroyed her role as Turkish protector, and all hope of concessions based on palace influence.

Given time, I am convinced that new Turkey will control the situation, for she loses nothing material while Prince Ferdinand's vanity will cost Bulgaria her exarch, new Customs, and a share of the Ottoman debt.

TURKISH NOTE TO THE POWERS.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated October 8 states:—

The Porte's Circular Note to the Powers is published here to-day.

It expresses profound surprise at the declaration of independence by Bulgaria, which constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin. By repudiating the stipulations of the Treaty, it proceeds, the princely Government has shown a contempt for international law and for its own obligations, and a lack of deference to the advice of the Great Powers. The Ottoman Government is a signatory to the said Treaty, and in the name of the Sultan suzerain of Bulgaria and sovereign of Eastern Roumelia, the Note emphatically protests against the attitude of Prince Ferdinand, and appeals to the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin to devise speedy measures such as the meeting of a conference to examine the conditions for re-establishing lawful order in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and for the maintenance of the various interests secured to Turkey by international treaties.

The Note concludes:—"The Imperial Government could resort to force to assure the protection of its rights; but, being above all respectful of treaties and anxious for the general interests involved in the general need for European peace, it desires to avoid such an extremity, and appeals to the Great Powers. It awaits with calm their decision. Nevertheless, it protests against the infraction of the Treaty, and reserves the rights conferred by that instrument and the international conventions to which it is a corollary."

MONTENEGRO'S MOVE.

DECLARES THAT SHE IS NO LONGER BOUND BY TREATY.

Cettinje, Oct. 7.—A princely proclamation published to-day gives expression to the national sorrow at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, and recommends patience to the Serbs living in the annexed provinces.

The proclamation further declares that in view of such gross violations of the Treaty of Berlin all the provisions of that Treaty, and more especially Article 29, which restrict the freedom of action of the Principality, are no longer binding on Montonegro.

GREECE AND THE CRETAN QUESTION.

According to statements made by the Greek Minister in London, the Athens Government will accept the "union" proclaimed by Canea of the island of Crete with the Hellenic kingdom. He asserts, however, that the movement in Crete was quite spontaneous and was the result of the recent events in the Near East. He said the question was different from that of Bulgaria and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as the ties binding Crete to Turkey were already very loose.

"ITALY SAFEGUARDED" (? SQUARED).

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent telegraphed from Milan (Oct. 6):—

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, in inaugurating the Lombard Art Schools Congress at Carate Brianza to-day, took occasion to allay the uneasiness felt in this country over the possible consequences of the proclamation of Bulgarian independence and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

"To Italy one thing alone is of supreme importance," he said—"that peace should be preserved amidst whatever changes may happen in the Balkan peninsula, and particularly that the balance of power should not be disturbed to Italy's damage." The Minister further stated that the Italian Government had already safeguarded the nation in anticipation of the present development in the Near East, and that the nature of those safeguards, which would very soon be divulged, would undoubtedly evoke the unanimous approval of Parliament and the country.

GERMANY (1)

Constantinople, Oct. 5 "New York Herald," Paris Edition).—A violent scene has just taken place between Kiamil Pasha and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Grand Vizier having reproached th Ambassador with the fact that Austria, which is an ally of Germany, had combined with Bulgaria for the proclamation of the independence of the principality in order to take advantage of the circumstance to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The German Ambassador gave his word of honour that neither he nor Prince Bulow suspected this action on the part of Austria-Hungary, which thus separates definitely from the German policy in the East. He stated that Turkey should always consider the Emperor William as a sincere friend of the Sultan.

The "Chronicle's" correspondent wrote from Berlin:—

The second day of the Balkan crisis shows no diminution of the optimistic feeling with which Germany appears to regard the entire situation. There will be endless diplomatic negotiations; there will be numereus dangers, but war will be avoided. The German Press seems so unanimous on this point that one is tempted to beleive it has high authority for the assertion.

The greatest pains are taken by the leading journals to point out differences between the action of Austria in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that of Bulgaria in declaring her in dependence. Austria, it is said, was quite justified; but Bulgaria's action is wholly unjustfiable, and arguments are used by the German papers in defence of their ally almost as Jesuitical as though they were inspired and written in Vienna. There is not one word of condemnation for action which flies in the face of a solemn European treaty, which, as the Russian "Novoe Vremya" says, is a simple piece of robbery, and it never occurs to writers here to see that Bulgaria all along has been set up by Austria to receive Europe's blows.

It is also overlooked here that whereas King, Ferdinand's proclamation follows in consequence of the eager desire of his people, Austria annexes Bosnia against the will of the inhabitants of that province, the majority of whom hate her rule.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S SILENCE.

Paris, Oct. 7 ("Chronicle").—In an interview the Austrian Ambassador protests against the allusion made in the Press to the silence observed by the Emperor about the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina when he met King Edward at Ischl. The Emperor was at Ischl in the middle of August and did not tell King Edward anything about the question for the simple reason that it was only on Sept. 24 that a Council of Ministers at Budapesth decided on Austria's action respecting Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it was on Sept. 29 that the Ambassador was instructed to go to Paris with the Emperor's letter to the French President.

WARSHIPS LEAVE MALTA.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN LONDON

M. ISVOLSKY'S MEETING WITH SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, October 10.

The despatch of a British Squadron from Malta to the Island of Lemnos is regarded as a hint to the Cretans that we are among the Powers who accepted responsibility for their conduct when it was determined to give to their island a full measure of autonomy. This practical manifestation of our sympathy with Turkey may serve also to check any desire to extend the area of cleavage. The smallness of the squadron excludes the possibility of any misconstruction of our intentions.

The German, Austrian, and Turkish representatives conferred with Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office yesterday. The Turkish Ambassador lodged a formal protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For the moment no progress has been made with the proposal for a conference of the Powers. The interview between M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, who arrived in London last night, and Sir Edward Grey will take place this afternoon, and will determine the scope of the reference on which the summoning of the conference depends.

The withdrawal of the foreign gendarmerie from Macedonia has been suspended. The Note addressed to the Porte on this subject was inspired by a wish to learn whether the new Government of Turkey was anxious to accept the responsibility of maintaining the peace, seeing that the Constitution had apparently reconciled many of the differences of the people. The crisis in the Balkans has postponed this withdrawal. It is not true that Great Britain made the proposal for compensating the the officers who had served in the gendarmerie.

The British, French, and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople have received orders to inform the Porte separately that the Powers they represent will not recognise any alteration in the conditions laid down by the Berlin Treaty.

The representatives of the same Powers in Belgrade have urged moderation on the Servian Government towards Austria.

The Servian Parliament meets to-day to decide for peace or war with Austria.

Austria is adopting a threatening tone. The Vienna papers declare that Servia by war will risk her independence.

Blank cartridge has been fired from a Turkish fort to stop a steamer flying the new Bulgarian Royal flag.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet has been ordered to get ready to sail. Officers on leave have been recalled.

The London Stock Exchange was demoralised yesterday by fear of an outbreak of war.

WARSHIPS SAILING.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES MALTA.

Malta, October 9.

Several British men-of-war have received orders to sail to-day. It is believed that the battleships "Glory" and "Prince of Wales," together with the cruisers "Diana" and "Lancaster," will sail for Lemnos.

Altogether four battleships, four cruisers, and four destroyers are leaving this evening under the command of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg. The docking of other ships is proceeding actively.

Malta, October 9, 6 p. m.

The battleship "Prince of Wales," the flagship of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, the battleship "Glory," the cruisers "Suffolk" and "Diana," and torpodo-destroyers "Angler" and "Banshee" sailed hence at 5-45 this afternoon.

The battleship "Canopus" will follow this evening.

The cruiser "Minerva" is expected hourly from Gibraltar. She will leave again forthwith to join the squadron.

In confirmation of the above we are informed by the Foreign Office that four British warships have been ordered to proceed to the Ægean Sea to watch events. Lemnos, a small island, lies some forty miles from the entrance to the Dardanelles.

M. ISVOLSKY'S ARRIVAL.

TO-DAY'S INTERVIEW WITH SIR EDWARD GREY.

M. Isvolsky arrived at Victoria Station from Paris at twenty minutes past seven last night. The Russian Foreign Minister was met by Mr. Tyrrel, representing Sir Edward Grey, and by Count Beckendorff, the Russian Ambassador.

M. Isvolsky entered the Ambassador's carriage without delay, and was driven to the Embassy in Chesham-place. No ceremony marked his arrival, and he had left for the Embassy before any one of those waiting for the train realised the identity of the quiet, well-groomed gentleman received with such marks of deference. Accompanying him was M. d'Etter, Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Paris, who is acting as his private secretary.

M. Isvolsky who has had several conferences in Paris with the heads of the French Government, will be received by Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office to-day. His visit is expected to last several days and it is anticipated in St. Petersburg that he will be received by the King (who returns to London to-night). Before leaving, a banquet in the Minister's honour will be given at the Foreign Office on Tuesday. Sir Edward Grey returned to London from the North yesterday and during the day recived visits from the Turkish and German Ambassadors.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED FROM BELGRADE.

Vienna, Oct. 9.

The Austro-Servian tension is to-day somewhat relaxed. It is generally believed here that the danger of war is provisionally avarted. Responsible circles in Servia understand the hopelessness of war with Austria without a powerful outside backing, but hopes of that were extinguished by the energetic remonstrances to-day in Belgrade of Great Britain and France, in which Russia and Italy joined.

Austria, besides the mobilisation of four river monitors—to which to-day were added two more stationed on the Save River and ordered to join the others at Peterwardein—has occupied the bridges over the frontier rivers and roads with small detachments. There are no further military preparations.

The alleged purpose of the monitors voyage is, in case of trouble in Belgrade, to take Austrian subjects on board. The occupation of the roads and bridges is less directed against a possible offensive move by Servian troops than against the intrusion into Bosnia of Servian bands of the Macedonian type.

All rumours of outrages against Austrians in Belgrade and of revolts in Bosnia are declared to be unfounded.

That the danger is still considerable, and that the slightest incident may set the whole of the Balkans aflame is at the same time fully recognised. Last night the chief of the General Staff, General von Hoetzendorf, arrived at Budapesth. To-night and to-day he had prolonged conferences with Baron von Aehrenthal, the Foreign Minister, the War Minister, and Admiral Montecuccoli. Later he had an audience of the Emperor. General von Hoetzendorf is to-night returning to Vienna.

Prince Nicholas's manifesto has created the deepest impression in Montenegro. At a large popular meeting in Cettinge, violent speeches against Austria were made, and a resolution was carried exhorting the Government to forget recent minor differences with Servia and to unite to protect the rights and interests of both countries.

Prince Nicholas, accompanied by the Crown Prince Danile, stepped to the front of the Palace and declared that he was at one with his people in their stand for the rights of Servia.

The War Minister, Baron Schoenaich, declared this evening that no part of the army is being mobilised, but that "everything was ready for the first signal."

I learn from an excellent sourse that in the case of at least the three corps stationed at Agram, Herjevo, and Hermansdorf, the preparations practically amount to real mobilisation. The troops are very close to the frontier, and have all the war material with them.

Vienna, October 9.

Two more river gunboats left Budapesth for Peterwardein, near the Servian frontier, last evening. The flotilla which has sailed consists in all of six gunboats and four patrol boats with twenty-four quick-firing guns and 434 men. The vessels are provisioned for several days and carry a large quantity of ammunition.

THREATS TO SERVIA.

Vienna, Oct. 9

The "Neue Freie Presse" learns that the Austro-Hungarian Government, through its Charge d'Affaires at Belgrade, demanded an explanation on Wednesday of the calling out of the Servian reserves, which was gazetted on October 5.

Austria-Hungary has informed the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty of this step, declaring at the same time its determination to take the necessary measures for the protection of its frontiers, including those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, against Servian threats.

The signatory Powers, thereupon, made energetic representations at Belgrade.

Nearly all the morning papers warn Servia not to play with fire, as Austria is determined to stand her ground, and Servia might lose everything, even her independence. It is hoped that the despatch of the gunboats will make an impression in Servia, and prevent her from doing what is described here as committing suicide.

The Servian Minister here was instructed by his Government to lodge a protest with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The protest has, however not been accepted as the right of the Servian Government to intervene in this question through diplomatic channels is not recognised by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

"DIRECT PROVOCATION."

Count Khevenhuller-Metsch, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, in an interview with a representative of the "Temps," said:—

"I think it necessary to call immediate attention to the attitude of Servia and to the danger of a breach of the peace. The calling out of two classes of reservists ordered by the Servian official journal is a totally unjustified measure, for nobody threatens Servia. Austria can only consider this step taken by Servia as a direct provocation.

"Our Minister at Belgrade has demanded an explanation, and we await that explanation. Austria and Hungary are firmly desirous of peace, but it would be unwise to put her patience to a great trial.

"Servia, forgetting the services Austria has rendered her in the past, is mistaken in supposing that we will submit to the agitation that she is now raising against us.

"I have asked M. Pichon to point this out to the Servian Government.

"It is the threats of Servia that have compelled Austria to immediately settle the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"These threats must now cease. There is apparently a wish in Belgrade to organise incursions and troubles in our territory. For the sake of peace it is to be hoped that the Servians will show more restraint, for at the first sign from Servia of putting her threats into execution Austria knows what she will do."

Speaking of the conference, the Ambassador said that Austria would only agree to the conference if the programme was drawn up beforehand and its scope was distinctly specified.

GRATITUDE TO ENGLAND.

BLANK SHOTS AT BULGARIAN STEAMER.

Constantinaple, October. 9.

Sir Edward Grey's speech produces in official circles the greatest delight and satisfaction because, besides the fact that it defends Turkey's rights, it corresponds absolutely to the policy adopted by the Ottoman Cabinet since the begining of the crisis.

Turkey knew already that Great Britain would support her in such serious circumstances as the present but the consecration of this friendship made publicly by a man so authoritative as Sir Edward Grey is considered to be of the greatest value.

Sir Edward Grey, it is said, found most appropriate words to express the disapproval of the policy of spoliation and the Turks are very grateful for the clever manner in which he pleaded their cause They are especially greatly impressed by that part of his speech saying that "time must not be lost in assuring Turkey that any revision of the Treaty of Berlin would fully preserve her interests." The speech encourages the Government in its pacific policy and constitutes for Turkey the best proof that Great Britain will defend her rights in the conference.

For some days a steamer of a Bulgarian company had suspended its sailings between Varna and Constantinople. Yesterday it attempted to enter the Bosphorus flying the new Bulgarian Royal flag. The forts at the entrance, not recognising the flag fired two blank shots, whereupon the steamer departed.

Last night ten trucks of ammunition were despatched to the frontier, and to-night numerous others will be sent to Adrianople. The Greeks here have telegraphed to the Hellenic Cabinet saying that they do not approve of the Cretans conduct, and will remain always the friends of Turkey.

A declaration by Montenegro, stating that she considers herself released from all obligations under the Berlin Treaty, and especially Article 29 has made a bad impression.

The rumours of the proclamation of the independence of Samos are untrue.

The report from Trieste of an Albanian declaration of independence is still unconfirmed here, and the Governmen does dot believe the news is true.

PEACE OR WA[illegible]

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Belgrade, October 9.

The war fever is spreading in the provinces. The Sixth Infantry Regiment returning to Lazarevats was frantically acclaimed by the citizens, who offered to accompany the soldiers into Bosnia.

News of terrorism in Mostar and patriotic outbursts in Cettinge, where the Austrian flag was burnt, encourages the war party here.

BERLIN, OCT. 9.

I am officially informed that the Powers have lodged vigorous warnings at Belgrade in regard to the foolhardiness of the Servian clamour against Austria.

The German Government's information from Servia is of a disquieting but hopes are entertained here that King Peter will be enabled to hold the popular temper in check.

Belgrade, Oct. 9, 4. 10 p.m.

Diplomatic relations between Montenegro and Servia which were suspended some months ago have been resumed.

An Extraordinary Session of the Montenegrin Skuptchschina has been summoned for Monday.

The National Bank has raised its rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent.

The greater part of the daily Press continues to demand the remodelling of the Government, which is considered too moderate.

The members of the Skuptschina are arriving for to-morrow's extraordinary meeting of that body. Most of them appear to be in a heated frame of mind, and the Session is anticipated with intense interest

The Austrian Legation is strongly guarded by gendarmes to prevent any demonstrations, which have so far been tactfully avoided. The volunteers who have enlisted are demanding arms and ammunition from the Government.

The Diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy visited the Foreign Office to-day and advised the Servian Government to endeavour to keep the people tranquil.

At Uskub, yesterday, a large number of Serbs and Turks held a meeting at which the conduct of Austria was condemned and war against both Austria and Bulgaria was advocated.

BLACK SEA FLEET READY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.

There is much talk of the mobilisation of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Inquiring as to the truth of the many alarming rumours I learn that what has happened is that the Fleet has been ordered to get ready to sail, and that officers on leave have been called back to their ships. Beyond this there are no particularly warlike preparations.

As some of the Black Sea warships, such as the "Rostislav" and others, are among the best in the Russian Navy, it is considered that in the case of serious complications these ships will pass through the Dardanelles to reinforce the Baltic Fleet.

All the difficulties as to the issue of Russian invitations to the conference are not yet settled, and the despatch of invitations will probably not take place until Monday or Tuesday, after M. Isvolsky has been received by the King, and has conferred with Sir Edward Grey.

There is talk of a second Anglo-Franco-Russian Note to the Powers to follow that regarding the conference. The second Note, it is said, will refer to the most recent events in the Balkans.

To-day an important Council of Ministers was held regarding the Near East. The British Ambassador, Sir A. Nicolson, had two consultations with the heads of the Foreign Office.

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8 DAY TIME ..... Rs. 35 to 140
8 DAY STRIKE ... " 80 to 160

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MILLER & CO.,
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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden. Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6. Sole "A Golden Colour for Fair Hair

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.



Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 13/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	51 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·42 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11¼ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver,—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£3,66,00,000	Inc. £1,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 4,500,000	Inc. £ 5,00,000
Other Deposits	...£46,100,000	Dec. £ 6,00,000
Government Securities	£16,000,000	Dec. £3 00,000
Other Securities	...£26,100,000	Inc. £ 2,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,200,000	Inc. £ 3,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Quiet with improved demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	...40,000
Mid-Americans	4·95+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·72	4·65	4·64	4·61	4·61
+05	+05	+04	+04	+04
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·62	4·62	4·61	4·61	
+04	+04	+03	+03	

Sales yesterday increased by 2,000 bales.

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	69,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	42,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	6,000 "
Do to Continent	53,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·40+10	

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·93+07 } Advanced on commission house buying and on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. do. March 8·73+08 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·69+11
Do. do. March 8·65+10
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm,
White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—Nominal.
White Karachi—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 46½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 6¼d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [23RD OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	R.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	84,480	London	National Bank
1 Case Sovs	37,500	London	Cox & Co
1 Case Sovs	9,000	Jeddah	S M H Noorani
1 Case Sovs	1,500 }	Aden	C Khushal
Gold Coins ...	1,950 }		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	135 }	Verawal	} M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	10 }		
1 Bundle Rs	900	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	
1 Bundle Rs	1,000	Linga	
1 Bundle Rs	000	Pasni	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent.	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent.	"	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent.	"	22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent.	"	14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been unchanged but steady today at 1s. 3 13-16d. to 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T. Most banks would sell at the latter rate but buyers are settling very little at present. Demand bank bills were obtainable at one or two banks at 1s. 3 7-8d. The credit rate has been unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight with very few bills offering. The banks are closed for the Devali Holidays and re-open on Tuesday. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—

The advance of the Bank of Bombay rate yesterday evening to 4 per cent. has checked the gradual rise that has lately been noted in the Paper Market. There is however no change in rates, the ready quotation being 95 1-4, and for the settlement 95 3-16. There has not been much business passing in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is advised 95 1-4 ready and 95 3-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs 95·4
1st Settlement	" 95·3

Bullion :—

On Thursday the price of Bar Silver in London improved 1-16 to 23 3-4 ready and 23 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 51 1-2. Locally the market opened at 61 1-8 ex duty but at the close the rate is probably down to 61 ex duty. Forward rates are also easier. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	9	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	45,000	......
Other Deposits	8,54,000	......
Sundries	49,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	4,55,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	1,09,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	86,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	23,85,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	1,21,000
Bullion	......	4,000
Balances with other Banks...	1,48,000	......
Sundries	4,000	......
Cash	37,95,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs only 2.90 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 3 29-32d. and a small amount of extras at the same rate. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60.90 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised for sale has been reduced to 20 lakhs.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	208	555	1,464
Central India ...	...	40	...
Barsee and Nugger ...	521	1,697	493
Berars... ...	41	737	113
Central Provinces ...	...	410	311
Total Oomras...	770	3,439	2,381
Dhollera	745	1913	2,253
Broach	7	135	20
Comptaand Dharwar	1,957	8,353	7,570
Westerns	607	1,206	533
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	2,529	5,177	7,384
Bengals, Rajputana...	184	457	1,081
Sind	113	638	1,107
Persian	...	18	90
American	...	...	231
Egyptian	90	186	...
Other Sorts	55	55	...
Totals...	7,057	21,607	22,680

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-07.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	7,057	10,467	−3,410
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Oct. ...	21,607	22,680	−1,073
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	nil	303	−303
China ... ... }			
Japan ... ... }	6,922	2,916	+4,006
Coast Ports ... }			
Totals ...	6,922	3,719	+3,203
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 22nd Oct. ...			
Europe	14,836	22,666	−7,830
China	500	......	+500
Japan	17,547	3,767	+13,780
Coast Ports ...	1,413	3,455	−2,042
Totals ...	34,296	29,888	+4,408
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	6,473	6,506	−33
China ... ... }			
Japan ... ... }	300	423	−123
Coast Ports ... }			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 30th September, 1908.—16,063 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 18th July 1908.—36,505 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Fluctuations in the Home markets during the past week have been slight and on the whole the feeling has been steadier. The strike continues, and so far there seems little prospect of an early settlement, though no doubt the approaching winter may be the means of bringing matters to a head. The closing of the Mills in England has had little appreciable effect on the price of the raw material and it has placed the yarn market on a better footing. On the whole therefore we may look for some improvement when business is resumed, the more so as the market has kept fairly steady under depressing circumstances.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of rates ruling in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·03 ...	4·95 ...	−08
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	4·64 ...	4·72 ...	+08
Do. Dec.-Jan.	4·57 ...	4·64 ...	+07
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·20 ...	9·40 ...	+20
Futures, Dec.	8·72 ...	8·93 ...	+21
Do. Mar.	8·47 ...	8·73 ...	+26
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	8·7-8 ...	8·15-16 ...	+1/16
Futures, Dec.	8·55 ...	8·69 ...	+14
Do. Mar.	8·44 ...	8·65 ...	+21

In the local market there has been a quiet but steady business doing in New Crop and fluctuations have been very slight during the interval. There has been some demand from Japan shippers for near deliveries of New Crop Bengals and Oomras though sellers are not particularly keen to operate. We may however look for a fair amount of business being booked for more distant delivery during the "moorut" of the approaching Devali.

Ready cotton is moving slowly as exporters are doing little and Mills will not buy to any extent until after the holidays.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	225½	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203-4	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	196-97	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	182-83	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	188	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	Dec.-Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengals	182/3	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengals	191-2	Oct.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168 1-2	Jan-09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales
Total Imports	33,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·75	4·63	4·67	4·66	
+03	+01	+03	+05	
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·66	4·66	4·65	4·65	4·64
+04	+04	+04	+04	+03

The Bombay mails of the 10th Instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has been quiet during the week, and prices are rather easier, but the business passing still continues limited.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	2	6	B. T.
May	" 8	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

A moderate business has been done and prices are steady as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8	1	0	B.T.
" Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 9	0	0	"
" Yellow Gujerat ...	" 9	2	0	"
" Brown Cawnpore Apl-May	" 7	11	6	R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are easier and only a small business is being done at current rates. Quotations are:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs. 43	8	0	Dec-Jan
Delhi Beawar	" 43	0	0	"
Black Kutni	" 42	0	0	"
White Khandeish	" 43	0	0	"

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 30 to Rs 30-8-0.

Cottonseed :—

The market is steady and we quote ready Rs. 26-0-0 white for Jan-Feb the price is Rs. 22-8-0.

Grounnuts—

Quiet at Rs. 39-8-0 Dec.-Jan.

Mowraseed :—

Has kept firm and we quote Rs. 6-12-0 B. T. for ready.

Wheat :—

The market has been steady to firm during the week, and closing quotations, are as under :—

White Delhi April-May ...	Rs. 5	5	6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. Apl-May	" 5	11	6	"
White Karachi Oct.-Nov	" 6	9	0	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	...72,302 cwts.
Linseed	... 6,380 "
Rapeseed	... 1,270 "
Gingellyseed	...41,770 "
Poppyseed	... 1,093 "
Groundnuts	... 3,171 "
Castorseed	... 22,582 "
Rice	...32,923 "
Myrabollams	... 10,192 "
Cottonseed... ...	... 11,792 "
Mowraseed... ...	... 11,046 "
Gram	... 17,551 "
Joowar	... 2,986 "
Maize	... 254 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS AND GREY GOODS.—The market is quiet with very little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market shows no signs of improvement, and as the print season is nearing its close, dealers fear that stocks will have to be carried over to next year. The stagnation is attributed to the fever which is raging in Delhi and Cawnpore, and it is reported that fifty per cent. of the shops in these markets are closed.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—Owing to the Dewali holidays no transactions are reported in the bazaar. The Home Market is very firm owing to the strike.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is very dull, and as merchants are closing their accounts for Dewali there is nothing doing.

DHOOTIES.—There is no change in this market and there is nothing doing owing to the holidays.

METALS.

COPPER.—Home advices do not show any change in price. The market here is also very quiet.

YELLOW METAL is also quiet, with nothing owing to the Dewali holidays.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is strong and rates have advanced though transactions reported were limited during this week as the market was closed for the last two days. Bank of Bombay Shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,435, but later on they have improved to Rs. 1,445. Bank of Indias are in demand at Rs. 65 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 51 1-2. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 520 C. D. ; Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 680 ; Central Indias at Rs. 1,735 ; Colaba Land have ruled at and about Rs. 1,110 ; Crescents have closed steady at Rs. 117 1-2 ; Currimbhais at Rs. 1,120. Davids after fluctuating between Rs. 442 1-2 and Rs. 427 1-2 have closed steady at Rs. 435 ; Framji Petits are unchanged at Rs. 1,500 ; Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 172 1-2 to Rs. 175 ; Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 820 ; Manekji Petits duringthe week fluctuated between Rs. 3,515 and Rs. 3,580 and at the close they were steady at Rs. 3,545 for "Murat" delivery ; Morarji's are steady at Rs. 3,225 C. D. New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 207 1-2. New City of Bombay at Rs. 720. Phoenix have improved to Rs. 107 1-2 ; Sassoon Cotton S. W. Coy., shares to Rs. 980 ; Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 225; Standards are steady at Rs. 1,410 ; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,315 X. D. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmahs were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 10,000 and later on at Rs.10,175. The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company Limited preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 156 and ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 129 ; Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 930 ; The Bombay Steam Navigation Company,Ltd., ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 360 X.D. and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275 ; a lot of Bamankua Manganese shares has changed hands at Rs. 9 1-2 and Shivrajpur C. shares at Rs.19 1-2 ; Central India Mining Co. shares are in demand at Rs. 410 ; Kemps have been put through at Rs. 205 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 450 ; Press shares are unchanged and quiet with little doing ; Mofussils are steady at Rs. 675 ; New Berars have dropped to Rs. 510 C.-D. ; Indian Cotton have been placed at Rs. 132 1-2 C. D. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valley are unchanged at Rs. 427 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 105 ; Amritsar Patti's are steady at Rs. 120 and Ahmedabad-Prantej have kept unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2. The rest are unchanged.

Latest quotations received on 23rd October from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	94½
Eries	32
Unions	174½
Southern Pref. (American)........	56
Canadian Pacific Railway	180¼
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	49½
South Eastern (Defd)	31½
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway............	112
South Indian Railway (1910)......	103
Southern Punjab Railway	133
Brighton A (Berthas)	82½
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	43½
Great Western (Ord.)	121¼
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	210½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	2⅛ x.d
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	8½
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference......	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4¼
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams..................	5
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£ 2-3-0d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	91½
Chartered of S. Africa	17s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4¾
East Rands......................	4⅜
Rand Mines	6⅛
Tanganyikas	3⅜
Mysore Gold	4⅞
Champion Reefs..................	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)...	3s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar...........	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1⅛
Hyderabad (Deccan)..............	2⅛
Nundydroog	25s.
Anaconda Copper.................	9½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	68½
Johannesburg Consolidated.......	22s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8⅜
Oroya Brownhill	15s.
Withwatersrand Deep.............	4⅞
New Kleinfontein	2⅞
Great Boulder Proprietary	28s.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 "	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	400	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	365
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,785
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught.........	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David	250	250	20	435
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	890
Kohinoor.........	500	500	25	817½
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.........	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	135	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysor Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phoenix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S. Mahratta.........	250	250	20	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,410
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile.........	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.........	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	132½	135
Khangaum	400	400	200	25
Mahmudpura Gtn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	150	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Mofussil Co ...	400	400	675	675
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.........	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	582½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	xl 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xl 105

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"CAPUCHON" HOODS.

Frenchwomen in general have capitulated without a single dissentient voice to the new evening hood or "capuchon" which will be seen on all sides this winter. This hood, which is bound to make history for itself this season, and is one of the most becoming adjuncts ever brought to a successful issue, is an enormous and cavernous receptacle fashioned of soft silk or satin, drawn up with running strings over a hoop of wire, so as to prevent its flopping over the face or lying too heavily on the hair. Sometimes a little gauffered frill of creamy lace outlines the "capuchon" all round, while wonderful shades of colour are chosen both on the doublure and the hood proper, copper satin shot with exquisite rose and green "lights," and lined through with pale wild rose pink chiffon, being rivalled by black satin lined with lemon or flame-coloured chiffon mounted over gold tissue.

SNOW-WHITE VELVET LINED WITH CHIFFON.

The experiment has been tried of lining and trimming some of the hoods with fur, but in many cases a doublure of this description is too heavy, and spells immediate ruin to the coiffure, and consequently obtains scant favour with the majority. The hood is, of course, quite independent of the cloak itself, and with the snow-white ermine wrap which will be adopted enthusiastically by those women who can afford such a luxury, nothing will prove more becoming than a white velvet hood lined with billowy clouds of white chiffon, and trimmed on either side with little clumps of ermine tails, or a magpie hood in black and white worn in conjunction with the coat of snewy pelt. A very piquant addition is besides, a little fan-shaped cape of pleated silk or satin which is attached to the hood, and lies on the shoulders, while it serves to preserve the neck from cold in cases where the collar of the coat is wide and loose.

THICK RINGS OF TURNISHED SILVER.

A new method of treating the hat, which is, swathed round with folds of mousseline-de-soie or chiffon, is that of passing the trimming through enormous padded rings in tarnished silver or gold ribbon, with the draperies terminating in long ends which fall over the brim behind. These rings, which are not a little suggestive of the curtain rings of commerce, are high in favour just now with the milliner, who has found an additional use for them in connecting the soft strings of chiffon or tulle which are fastened under the chin, instead of tying them in the ordinary bow. Another novelty in the realm of headwear is represented by the quaint rosettes which have been devised by some enterprising spirit in the world of dress, whose craze for originality has by no means found sufficient, anchor the rosette in question being fashioned of an enormous flat button, round which is gathered a length of wide fringe headed with a deep silk lattice-work. This fringed rosette has almost the effect of a feather trimming, and will probably become a great favourite with the home milliner, whose devotion to novelties in the matter of trimming is usually considerably cooled by the difficulty of reproducing them successfully, and who will find in this a simple and easy expedient.

WINGS THREATED WITH WHITE RIBBON.

The last word is far from being said anent the hats trimmed with enormous wings which are bent and manœuvred with such skill as to follow the line of the shape with unerring fidelity. To keep these wings in place so that they remain impervious and immovable in the face of high wind is the ideal which the milliner sets before her and to achieve this point a novel expedient has been tried of threading wide ribbon in and out of the feather and drawing it through the long firm plumage of breast and wing as simply as though it were threaded through a narrow lingerie beading. The colours of the new wings are a matter of wonder and admiration exquisite jewelled effects being gained by the masson together of breast feathers in ultramarine turquoise emarled and dark myrtle, while many of the wing feathers of immense length shade from bronze,green or purple to blue chestnut or other tints by subtle and almost imperceptible gradations.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Once again the Bavarian section of the German Navy League is attracting public attention. The three presidents announced their intention to resign their office at a recent committee meeting, says a Munich correspondent, but the meeting decided to asked them to reconsider their decisions, and full support was promised to the latest programme of naval construction as put forward by the Nayy League.

Baron von Cramer-Klett, who used to be one of the chief supporters of the Navy League movement in Bavaria, has just published a remarkable letter in the "Munchener Allgemeine Zeitung," and his views are shared by many other people. In the Baron's own words: "I am of opinion that the German Navy League for several years has certainly had no justification for its existence, and that like so many men and institutions, it has had its day, and new ought to disappear from public activity."

HERR HARDEN'S TRIAL.

It is stated, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Times," that Herr Lehmann, the President of the same division of the Berlin Criminal Court which in January sentenced Herr Maximillion Harden to four months' imprisonment on a charge of having libelled General Count Kuno Moltke by the publication of a series of defamatory articles in the "Zukunft" two years ago, has fixed November 23 for the fresh trial, which is the normal consequence of Herr Harden's successful appeal to the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig in May.

NEW FRENCH DESTROYERS.

Seven new French destroyers are to be built in private yards. Ten destroyers were provided for in the Budget for 1908, but as France has been obliged to follow the other powers in buiding bigger destroyers, says a Cherbourg correspondent, only seven will be laid down instead of ten, and their total cost will amount to £800,000 including guns and torpedoes.

These seven new destroyers will be much faster, stronger, and better armed than their forerunners, their shape will be modified somewhat, for the height of their freeboard in the bows will be 15 feet; this added to their increased displacement, cannot fail to make them better seagoers than has been the case. All these new destroyers will be fitted with turbine engines, which will be of four different types.

ARMY EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Haldane on Uncertainty of Treaties.

London, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Mr. Haldane, opening a new Drill Hall at Cowdenbeath, Fifeshire, yesterday, made a notable speech on the increased efficiency of the Army.

They had, he said, six effective divisions of the most modern pattern and in these they had a force more powerful and more efficient than any that their millitary organisation had as yet yielded.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

DOUBLING THE DECLARATION.

At the end of a life and a reign that have deservedly earned their title of nobility, the venerable Emperor-King Francis Joseph has put his name to a document and lent his authority to an act which history will regard as a piece of brigandage carried out under the cloak of a canting and shameless hypocrisy. How he came to fall so low in honour, or to risk, after years of service in the cause of peace, the wreck of Europe for a problematical advantage to his own diminished dominions makes a psychological problem for the curious Baron Von Aerenthal is, of course, playing the Bismarck of this tragi-comedy. But he may prove but a pinchbeck conspirator, and his schemes may yet miscarry. At the same time we are bound to say that the situation paints itself for us in sombre colours. The proposal for a new Congress stirs in us, as we said yesterday, alarms, only less vivid than those which we should feel were Turkey to fly hastily to the sword.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Russia suggests this International Conference, and it is easy to see how such a course may commend itself to Russia, who has long been eager for just those "compensations" which she will claim for the violent infraction of the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin. Other Powers, all eager for such spoils as may be forthcoming will not be behindhand in endorsing this pretty suggestion. But Turkey? The luckless Turkey must face either the perils of an instant conflict or the prospect of seeing material injuries added to moral insults at the dictates of a canting congress of the Powers who profess and call themselves Christian. And Great Britain? What have we to do in a new Congress? To acquiesce in new robberies which we are powerless to prevent and to lend our countenance to the actions of international defaulters? Either that or to say "No" and back our negative with the guns of the British Fleet. A new Congress spells war if there be any honesty left in the world and the proposal does not strike us—as it does our Radical contemporaries—as offering new hopes of a peaceful settlement. Rather would we see Turkey accept these insults and these violations of her rights with temporary calm, and decline, supported by Great Britain and France to submit the actions of political brigands to the Judgment of their fellow-conspirators.

A SEASONABLE TOPIC.

This is the time of year when Christmas begins to arrive. It is true that the skies and the temperature have not lately realised very accurately the popular conception of Christmastide. But the discerning eye of faith can see Christmas in a hundred trifles. Many firms are already displaying diaries for the New Year and cards of seasonable greeting. Publishers—"experto crede"—are pouring upon reviewers the first flood of the cascade of Christmas literature, which gives them an excuse for foisting on a too indulgent public even greater trash than they are accustomed to bind within covers and call books. And now we learn that a notice has been issued by the Post Office, giving the latest dates of Christmas postage to the Continent and countries beyond. Thus are we agreeably reminded of the contrasts of existence, as the text reminds us that in the midst of life we are in death. Who shall hold a fire in the hand by thinking on the frosty Caucasus? Why those who are thus enabled in midsummer to dwell agreeably on the pleasures of the good old-fashioned Christmas of the twentieth century. Some things are always going—such as holidays. Christmas is always coming.

A MISS-FIRE.

We may say of the contretemps by which the Elcho Shield which England won at Bisley now goes to Scotland, that a lamentable affair reflects hightly on the nice honour of all concerned. Mr. Jones, who made top score for England, used one of the Sir Charles Ross Canadian match rifles, and—not unnaturally—imagined that his barrel was as the barrels of other match rifles. Later it was discovered that his barrel weighed 3 3-4lb., and not the regulation 3 1-4lb. Thereupon he wrote to the N. R. A. Council explaining the circumstances, and returning all his money prizes. Hence these tears, the transference of the Elcho Shield, and the replacing of England at the bottom of the list, having lost the 220 points which Mr. Jones had scored with an irregular barrel. Our sympathies are with all concerned in the matter, and everyone seems to have behaved very admirable and correctly. But the incident emphasises the need for extraordinary precautions by competitors for a great trophy.

TRUE IMPERIALISM.

It is excellent news to hear that the plan, broached whilst Mr. Chamberlain was at the Colonial Office, of giving, by means of lantern slides, visual instruction in the history and character of Great and Greater Britain to all schoolchildren of the Empire is now bearing good fruit. A beginning was made in some of the Crown Colonies, and this example was followed by India—with excellent results. But this effort to bring Great Britain before the eyes and minds of the children on the far-flung frontiers of the Empire was only half of the scheme. Not the least important point was the illustration of the outer Empire for the benefit of the children at the centre. Now, largely owing to the assistance of the Princess of Wales, that ideal is in course of fulfilment. Mr. A Hugh Fisher, A. R. E., is touring the Empire as the artist-missionary of this new educational experiment. From his sketches and photographs the lantern-slides will be prepared, which the various educational authorities will make use of.

A GRIM STORY.

Any "artist in words" would be proud to have written the description of the wreck of the City of Dundee given to the "Express" correspondent by Mrs. Beat, one of the passengers. Probably the journalist has put a sentence here and there into grammatical form, but we do not doubt that the account is substantially that of the passenger herself. It has a simplicity and vivid quality which are the hardest things in the world for an "artist in words" to compass. The first sentence arrests the attention and strikes the true tragic note: "All night we could hear the blowing of foghorns and the clanging of bells." Then the story of the jumping from the sinking to the rescuing ship leaves little to the imagination, and there is a cumulative touch in: I do not think we were more than three minutes but it seemed an eternity. There were a lot of dogs on board, which were howling piteously." Nor is any of the horror and pathos of the captain's end lost in the telling: "He raised his arm—we could only just then make out the outline of his figure—and cried, 'Good-bye! Tell them——' But the last words were swallowed up by the sea. There was a great heave and a roar and a hissing of steam. The City of Dundee had disappeard." It may be thought that anybody would become Tacitean under the compulsion of such an experience. As a matter of fact, everybody does not. Some of the passengers' stories are bald and tame—ineffective as the most artificial "artist in words" could have made hem.

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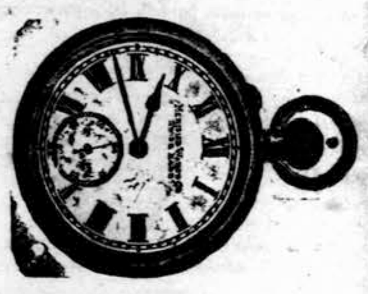
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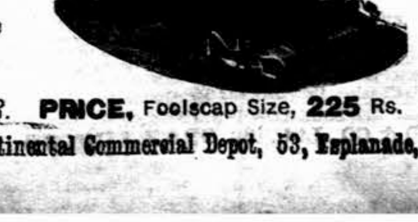
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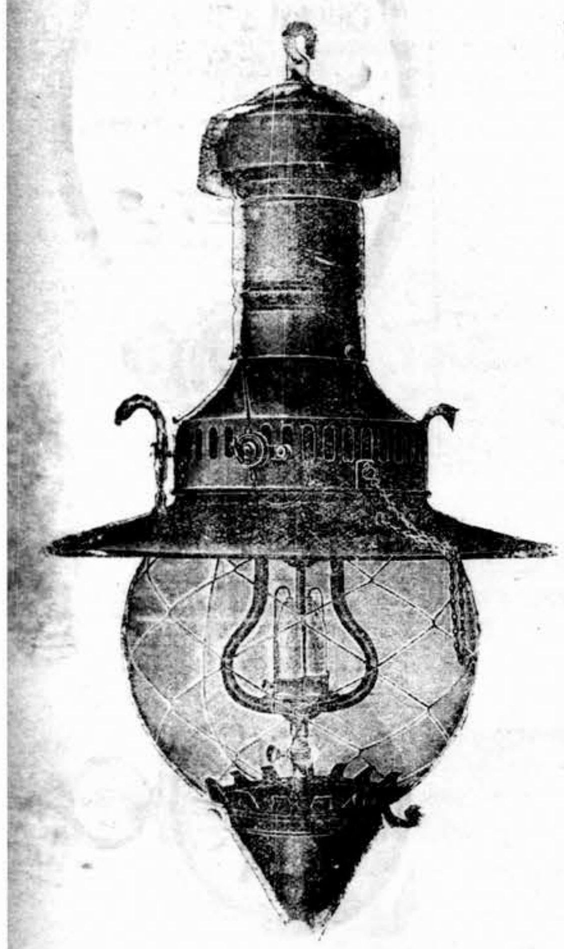
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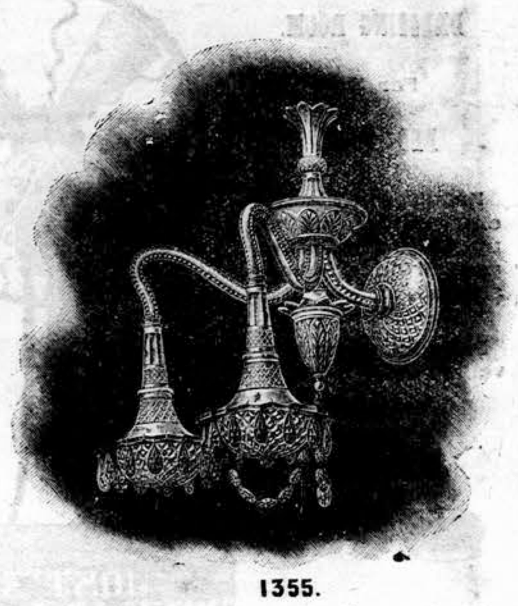
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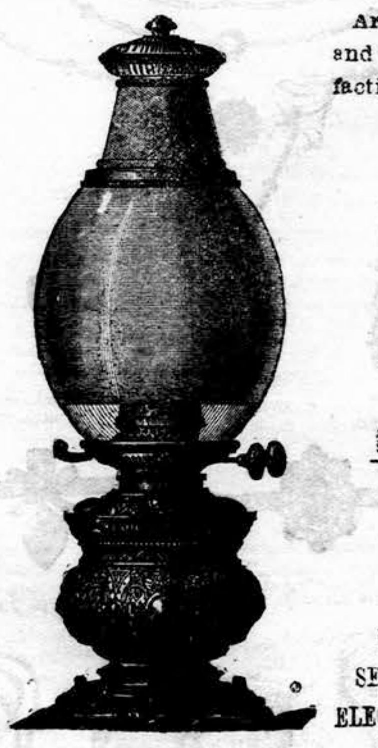
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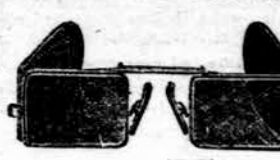


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